FBIS DAILY REPORT

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U.S. DELEGATION ACCUSED OF OBSTRUCTING WORK AT BELGRADE

LD080005Y Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2030 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Boris Sedov report]

[Text] Belgrade--Work is in progress in the Sava Congress Center, on the draft of the final document. In accordance with the procedure adopted in Helsinki, all decisions at the Belgrade forum will be passed on the basis of consensus, that is, on the condition that this or that proposal is approved by all 35 participants of the meeting. One can therefore understand the complexity of compiling a draft final document, for this must be carefully balanced and acceptable to all participants of the meeting. However, the affair is artificially made even more complicated, primarily by the U.S. delegation. In all his actions, imbued with the spirit of psychological warfare, Arthur Goldberg, the U.S. representative, keeps undertaking new maneuvers aimed at distorting the basic meaning and main direction of the process of relaxation of tension in Europe and at revising the decisions of the Helsinki final act, which were adopted by the heads of state and government of 35 countries. [Words indistinct] multilateral processes of relaxation of tension are the way toward preventing the danger of thermonuclear war, toward halting the arms race, and toward disarmament. This is the way toward developing mutually beneficial cooperation among all states in various areas. But the head of the U.S. delegation is trying to convince those present at the Sava Congress Center that the Belgrade meeting is not the place to discuss the problems of security and cooperation in Europe. Only one thing can be clearly seen from all that the U.S. representative has said in Belgrade: The United States wants to obtain the right to interfere in the internal affairs of other states, especially socialist countries.

The U.S. representative approaches the Helsinki final act only from this point of view. There is no doubt that such a policy on the part of the U.S. delegation represents an attempt to revise directly the spirit and letter of the Helsinki final act.

The representatives of the USSR and of other countries in Belgrade have reminded the U.S. delegation several times that they should devote their attention and efforts to the situation in their own country, insofar as the United States is really interested in the problem of protection of human rights. Human rights are violated in the United States on a large scale every day and every hour. Arthur Goldberg could find a wide scope for activity there, but the U.S. delegate is not in the least interested. Moreover, as soon as his country is mentioned, he stated that Belgrade is not the place to discuss U.S. problems. If we analyze the tactics of the U.S. delegation during the whole Belgrade meeting, it becomes clear that by its slanderous statements and attempts to meddle in the internal affairs of other states, it continually creates real obstacles to an agreement on the key questions facing Europe.

It is striking that the U.S. delegation has not put forward a single proposal directed toward the consolidation of European security and cooperation. At the same time, the U.S. delegation has stubbornly blocked the discussion of constructive proposals on limiting the arms race and on disarmament put forward by the representatives of other countries. This attitude is comprehensible in the light of the practical policy of the United States.

While Goldberg was engaged in demagogy in Belgrade, the Pentagon leaders were examining (?in detail) plans for the production and deployment of the neutron bomb on the territory of West European countries. [Words indistinct] clearly shows that the U.S. delegation is deliberately hindering the adoption of important decisions in Belgrade and is making attempts to deprive the process of relaxation of tension in Europe of its real content. But it should be said that the U.S. delegation's negative standpoint does not have the full support even of its allies in NATO.

As far as the broad public in Europe is concerned, it sees in the process begun in Helsinki the possibility for Europe to turn into a continent of peace and fruitful cooperation.

WEST BLAMED FOR LACK OF PROGRESS IN MBFR NEGOTIATIONS

LD072310Y Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] After a recess, the talks among the representatives of 19 states on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe have resumed at the Hofburg Palace in Vienna. The first session of the 14th round of talks, correspondent Andrey Sokolov reports from Vienna, was held 5 yeas after the start of the preparatory consultations. A fully justified question comes to mind: "Why has it not been possible to reach agreement so far?"

First, one should say that since the start of negotiations the socialist countries have been adopting a constructive stand, guided strictly by the principle of not harming the security of any of the parties. Had the concrete proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which took into account the position of the Western participants in the negotiations, been accepted, it would have been possible by now to reduce the armed forces and arms in central Europe by 17 percent.

In contrast to this, the NATO countries are trying to force the socialist states to accept a cut in their troops three times greater than that in the armed forces of the countries of the North Atlantic union. In this way the West is trying to transform to its own advantage the present approximately uniform relation of forces in central Europe.

The causes of the lack of progress in the negotiations are widely known. Among them predominates the false assessment by Western experts of the armed forces in central Europe; it is based on an allegation of Warsaw Pact superiority, primarily in land forces. The Western side has not explained the grounds for this assessment; and anyway, it is not able to do this, but nevertheless this is the basis for its putting forward absolutely unrealistic demands for asymmetric reductions.

Second, according to the Western scheme, the armed forces of the European NATO members must not be subject to any reductions at all, whereas their troops represent three quarters of the military potential of the North Atlantic union in central Europe.

One also ought to say that the socialist countries have every reason to consider as unjustified and inadequate the proposals made by the West on 16 December 1975 on reductions in parts of the U.S. nuclear arsenal. Why? Above all because the United States intend to apply the reductions only to obsolete and therefore no longer needed nuclear missiles.

Even without this proposal they are now being replaced by new missiles. In addition, there has been no mention in this connection of the means of delivering the nuclear weapons, which are at the disposal of the allies of the United States.

The logic of this attitude on the part of the West, which is blocking the Vienna negotiations, can be understood when one considers the NATO plans to increase the potential of its armed forces. Are the Vienna negotiations by any chance a screen for putting these plans into practice?

Particular attention was attracted to the face that the socialist countries had warned against the U.S. plans to produce neutron weapons and to locate them in Western Europe. There is no doubt that implementing these plans would not only lead to a new round of the arms race but would also create insurmountable difficulties in international negotiations, including the Vienna talks.

In this connection, the Soviet proposal on the mutual renunciation of the production and distribution of neutron weapons assumes a particularly topical character.

Newsmen in Vienna have received with approval the press conference statement by a representative of the socialist countries to the effect that they were entering the new round of talks with the unshakeable intention of making a constructive contribution to the continued search for compromise decisions. The socialist countries are looking to their Western partners at the Hofburg Palace talks in Vienna for a similar approach, Andrey Sokolov concluded.

RATIANI REVIEWS U.S. TIES, FRENCH ELECTION POLL, MIDDLE EAST

LD061445Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 78 P 4 LD

[Georgiy Ratiani review: "International Week"]

[Text] The past week has once again shown the great and active work that party does to realize the foreign policy tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress.

On 31 January L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received P. Jaroszewicz, member of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. During the talks considerable attention was devoted to questions of Soviet-Polish cooperation and the further active development of collaboration and production specialization. The development of the international situation, achieved to a significant degree as a result of the concerted actions of the socialist community countries--development on the whole favorable to peace and socialism--was noted.

On 1 February Comrade L.I. Brezhnev received R. Castro, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba. Questions of further strengthening and developing fraternal Soviet-Cuban relations were discussed. Certain questions of modern international life of interest to both countries were also touched upon.

On 3 February Comrade L.I. Brezhnev received 'Ali Nasir Muhammad [Hasani] member of the United Political Organization-National Front Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Soviet-South Yemeni relations and the prospects for their further development were discussed, as well as the situation in the Near East and the Horn of Africa region and certain other important international problems. Unity of views on the questions discussed was noted during the exchange of opinions.

The strengthening of the socialist countries' fraternal cooperation, the development of friendly relations with developing states and the struggle to curb the arms race and to strengthen peace and security stand at the center of attention in the foreign policy activity of our party and the Soviet state.

On Both Sides of the Line

A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by B.N. Ponomarev, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which visited the United States at the invitation of the U.S. Congress, returned to Moscow this week. A heated debate is taking place in U.S. political circles among advocates of different trends in foreign policy, supporters of detente and those who are whipping up the arms race. In talks with U.S. foreign policy makers and Washington legislators, at press conferences and during meetings with the local administration and representatives of business circles the emissaries from the Soviet Union explained the USSR's proposals aimed at improving relations with the United States, limiting arms, strengthening detente and settling existing crises. The visit attracted the attention of the U.S. public.

The international dialog on questions of war and peace grew more active in late January and early February. [paragraph continues]

A session of the WPC Presidium Bureau was held in Washington for the first time, at which eminent figures in the peace movement from 40 countries and representatives of more than 20 U.S. public organizations discussed urgent problems in the struggle for peace, relaxation of tension and disarmament. The session adopted the "Washington peace declaration." Then the session participants set out for New York, where a mass meeting of the progressive public was held, at which the declaration was made public. The speakers placed special emphasis on the urgent need to develop a worldwide campaign to ban neutron weapons. In the U.S. Congress itself a group of members of the House of Representatives protested the administration's policy of building up the arms race and demanded a reduction in the military spending planned for 1979. These congressmen belong to the "citizens for a reasonable world" organization. At a press conference given by this organization Congressman M. Harrington voiced profound concern at the growth of military spending. Congressman F. Richmond pointed out that the most important task for the United States is "not to increase its military potential but to satisfy internal needs, create jobs, construct housing for the poor and help farmers."

At the same time, the all-Britain assembly for peace and disarmament, which adopted a concrete action program against the arms race, was being held in London on an unprecedentedly broad scale. The assembly sent President J. Carter a cable urging him not to allow production of the neutron bomb. Major actions by peace-loving forces are part of the preparation of the international public for the upcoming UN General Assembly special session on disarmament.

The reactionary Western press is trying for the umpteenth time to counter the activities of the peace-loving forces with a noisy slander campaign about the "Soviet military threat" seeking with its help to justify the administration's military budget for 1979, the biggest in U.S. history. Pressure on the European NATO countries is being increased. They are also being asked to increase their military budgets and give their consent to the deployment of neutron weapons on their territory. "The arsenal of the West European countries is growing, military spending is higher than ever before and the U.S. President has succeeded in conducting an operation to put very strong pressure on the partners..." the Paris weekly LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR writes. "Under pressure from the Pentagon, Western Europe is embarking on a path of sharply increasing the arms race." There are distrubing intentions to involve Western Europe to a still greater extent in the arms race.

Attention must also be drawn to the plans being nurtured by Washington for its ally in Asia--Japan. The idea of "sharing the burden" in the sphere of arms and military spending between Washington and Tokyo is constantly in the press. There is a very fashionable argument in the United States to the effect that, given the present scale of military spending, Japan is developing its economy "at the expense" of the U.S. taxpayer and then hitting America with its commodities at dumping prices, thereby creating a dangerous deficit in U.S.-Japanese trade.

Hence the U.S. desire to shift a greater burden of military expenditure to Japan on the one hand and, on the other, to erect more barriers to the entry of Japanese commodities into the United States. "By pushing Japan into building up its military might," Prof (F. Weinstein) of Stanford University writes in the Japanese journal PACIFIC COMMUNITY, "Washington is stimulating a process which is already developing in Japan itself and is aimed at turning it into a leading military power, and perhaps even a nuclear power. And, of course, it is risky to proceed from the premise that this process can be kept under control when the military buildup gathers a certain momentum."

It is becoming increasingly obvious that Washington is playing a dangerous game with its West European and Far Eastern military allies in the area of military preparations--a game which threatens the interests of peace and international detente.

The newspapers recently reported that the FRG chancellor has sent the heads of state and government of the United States, France, Britain, Japan, Canada and Italy an invitation to the fourth "summit conference," which is to be held in Bonn in mid-July. It is known that the second summit meeting--in Puerto Rico--discussed a secret plan to keep Communists out of the Italian Government, while the third meeting--in London--after attempts to settle disagreements on economic and energy issues, moved directly, without a break, into a NATO military conference at which a 10-year plan for reequipping the North Atlantic bloc was elaborated. It has now been announced that a NATO "summit" will be held in Washington before the Bonn conference.

On the Election Path

The parliamentary election campaign in France, although not yet officially under way, is already in full swing. A question of vital importance for the country is being decided: Will the leftwing forces (Communists, Socialists and Left Radicals) win or will the present government majority remain in power?

The weekly L'EXPRESS came out with a cover depicting a polling booth and the words written above it: "Has the government majority suffered a defeat? If voting took place this week, the left would win 259 seats in the National Assembly and the government majority 228."

It is difficult, indeed impossible to say how accurate these forecasts will prove. However, there is no doubt that the bourgeois press is trying with all its might to avert a victory by the left and to split its ranks. At the same time there is no shortage of speculation about this possible victory. Thus, suggested versions include a Socialist government allied with the centerists but without the Communists, or of a one-party Socialist government following the example of Portugal until the recent government crisis. Lisbon's solution to this crisis, an alliance between the Socialist and one of the rightwing parties, also attracts the French bourgeois forecasters.

All these combinations surprisingly coincide with the purpose of the crude shout from the White House addressed to the ruling circles of Italy and France: Do not let the communists into the government, although official Paris did express displeasure with so blatant an interference in France's internal affairs.

In these circumstances the French Communist Party [PCF] is persistently explaining its position to the voters. A few days ago G. Marchais, secretary general of the PCF, said in a radio address: "In the event of a left victory at the elections, Communist ministers will enter the government on the basis of equality of rights and responsibilities." Marchais recalled that the PCF is prepared at any moment to resume talks with the Socialist Party in order to conclude an agreement.

The political struggle in France is becoming more acute. The rightwing parties are trying to convince the voters that the left forces' election program dooms France to "economic disorder." At the same time circles representing the parties of the present majority are eagerly making demagogic promises of social reforms and an improvement in the material life of the working people, while prices have again gone up. (The newspaper L'HUMANITE noted that the wage rise promised by the above-mentioned circles 5 years after the elections, even without taking inflation into account, will guarantee every Frenchman, only one small pot of sour clotted cream a day.)

The internal political situation in France in connection with the approaching parliamentary elections, just as in Italy, Portugal and Spain, says something about the serious social shifts taking place in these countries and about the difficult political, economic and moral crisis which has seized bourgeois society.

The Knot Tightens

While in Cairo the Israeli-Egyptian military committee resumed and then promptly ceased work, President as-Sadat is holding, as agencies report, "long and unconstrained" talks with President Carter at the Camp David retreat near Washington. The American press makes it quite clear that this "settlement" must make concessions to Israel in the talks which began with such an improbable fuss and in which not only Cairo and Tel Aviv but also Washington itself have become too involved.

As is well known, As-Sadat is persistently seeking from the United States weapons for Egypt such as it grants Israel. Although the unrealistic nature of Cairo's desires is obvious, the Zionist lobby in the American capital, which is continuing to gamble on Tel Aviv, is sounding the alarm. It views with suspicion the cautious attempts of certain U.S. circles to rally conservative Arab regimes under U.S. control in hopes of using their energy resources. Israel is also hurrying to "counterbalance" As-Sadat's talks. Foreign Minister M. Dayan will soon fly to the United States where he will make several public appearances and hold talks in Washington.

If you compare the present situation in the Near East with the situation which existed last fall, when the Soviet-American statement opened up the opportunity for a general settlement within the framework of the Geneva conference, it is obvious that it has noticeably deteriorated. The Arab states are divided, which can only be in the interests of the aggressive forces of Tel Aviv and certain imperialist circles in the West which are trying to use this split to intensify their influence in this part of the world.

At the same time, as demonstrated by the Algiers conference of several progressive Arab leaders and the Palestine Liberation Organization, Cairo's splittist course is meeting with counteractions and condemnation in the Arab world. The Arab peoples are against separate goals.

The Soviet Union is in favor of a Near East settlement which would take into account the just rights of all interested countries. It is in favor of convening the Geneva conference and of resuming it in conditions which would insure the precise achievement of an all-embracing settlement, without turning it into a cover for separate deals.

In the Soviet-South Yemeni joint communique published today special attention is paid to the Near East situation, and the separate talks between Egypt and Israel are resolutely condemned.

The crisis in this large region at the junction of two continents is complicated by the fact that, at the instigation of certain Western states, Somalia is waging aggressive war on Ethiopian territory. In this connection a campaign of lies and slander has begun against Ethiopia: The victim of aggression is accused of aggressive designs.

It is quite obvious that these events are complicating the situation even more by involving Arab states already concerned in the conflict with Israel. Somalia is receiving weapons and loans from Western powers. The military conflict in the Horn of Africa is playing into the hands of imperialist circles. A peaceful settlement of the conflict will promote the development of goodneighborly relations between all the states in this region.

The international situation is complex and contradictory. It is changing rapidly. All this demands the especially active mobilization of peace-loving forces to settle conflicts on a just basis, curb the arms race and strengthen detente.

CPSU'S ZIMYANIN RECEIVES SOCIALIST MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES

LD071508Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] A working meeting of heads of television and radio organizations of the socialist countries Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, opened in Moscow on 7 February. Those taking part in the meeting are exchanging work experience and discussing issues concerning the further strengthening and development of business ties.

The heads of television and radio organizations of the socialist countries have been received by Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary. In a talk which passed in a friendly atmosphere issues of CPSU domestic and foreign policy, topical issues of ideological activity and also the further development of cooperation between the fraternal countries in the mass media sphere were touched upon.

PENTAGON, NATO FUEL PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN OVER SOVIET THREAT

LD071521Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb p 3 LD

[Yuliy Yakhontov commentary: "The Militarists' 'Logic'"]

[Text] Not a day goes by without the Western bourgeois press presenting its readers with various kinds of interviews, statements, reports, articles or else "secret documents" which have found their way "by chance" into the possession of the newspapers. In these is concocted a false thesis about a growing "threat from the East" which is allegedly confronting the West with the need for urgent measures to build up its arms.

The speeches of Pentagon leaders and other NATO figures are fuelling these propaganda campaigns. "We are resisting in the East an incredibly strong military power whose might is continuing to increase," U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown said to intimidate his his NATO allies. He is echoed by Canadian Minister of National Defense J. Danson who is calling for a further buildup of arms production, and by his Belgian colleague P. Vanden Boeynants, who is forcefully advocating an increase in the number of NATO members and who is trying to justify an increase in military spending. U.S. General Haig, supreme allied commander of NATO forces in Europe, and Luns, the secretary general of this aggressive bloc, constantly engage in kindling militarist passions.

Objective observers rightly believe that it is necessary to draw a distinction here between pretext and cause. Everything, even the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, is used as a pretext. While verbally advocating the reaching of such an agreement, the NATO military and its yesmen are intensively propagandizing the thesis that Western Europe, as the Washington POST wrote, does not want "the United States, as a result of its talks with the Russians, to abandon future weapons which it could use to insure its defense." In this manner the NATO men are trying to compel the taxpayers to open their purses a little wider and not to begrudge the money for strengthening defense against a mythical danger.

The main cause of these propaganda campaigns is the fabulous profits of the military-industrial monopolies for which weapons production is the best business.

The Pentagon and NATO militarists, under pressure from the monopolies and the political circles which represent them, are striving at all costs to intensify the arms race and to hamper detente--both political and military. Such intentions are fundamentally at variance with the interests of detente and the peace and security all peoples.

SEMINAR ON NUCLEAR ENERGY, ARMS RACE OPENS IN VIENNA

LD061106Y Moscow TASS in English 0957 GMT 6 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, February 6, TASS--A three-day international seminar "Nuclear Energy and the Arms Race" opened in Austria's capital today. It was sponsored by the International Liaison Council of the World Peace Forces, jointly with the International Atomic Energy Agency. The seminar is the first stage of the international discussion of disarmament problems with the participation of different political parties, trade unions and mass public organisations. It is attended by General Director of the International Atomic Energy Agency Sigvard Eklund, president of the International Liaison Council of World Peace Forces R. Chandra, prominent scientists, politicians and public leaders from 25 countries.

General Discussion

LD071810Y Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, February 7 TASS--An international seminar "Nuclear Energy and the Arms Race" is in session here. It was sponsored by the International Liaison Forum of Peace Forces jointly with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Speaking in a general discussion, representatives of different political parties and public organizations from a number of countries--member of the Bureau of the Belgian Socialist Party P. Vermeilen, Secretary on International Matters of the Centre Party V. Haimanen (Finland), Member of India's Parliament Professor D. Shahravarti stressed the need of the earliest attainment of progress in disarmament and particularly in Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of strategic offensive armaments.

Vice-President of the International Liaison Forum of Peace Forces, prominent American trade union leader Harry Bridges dwelt on the struggle, waged by the U.S.progressive forces against the intention of the military-industrial complex to intensify the nuclear arms race and start the production of the neutron bomb and cruise missiles.

Head of the Soviet Delegation, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Vasiliy Yemelyanov said that to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons it is necessary that the nuclear arms race be stopped, that nuclear arms tests be banned by all countries without exception. All the states, he said, should undertake not to use nuclear weapons and not to threaten by them. Nuclear energy should be used only in peaceful purposes. The system of control, elaborated by the International Atomic Energy Agency, is directed at preventing a possibility of military uses of nuclear energy but not at restraining progress in peaceful development of the atom. The Soviet Union supports such a form of control and meanwhile insistently proposes to embark upon nuclear disarmament.

UNITED STATES

NATO MILITARY BUILDUP, U.S. ASSERTIONS CONTRASTED

LD0712122Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1448 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

["NATO: Forcing of the Arms Race"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington--Plans are being worked out in the U.S. administration for further building up the military might of NATO and for equipping this aggressive bloc with new systems and types of modern weapons. According to the press two programs are being prepared at the present time--a short-term one for the 1979-84 period and a long-term one for the period up to 1989. The general trend of all this is basically that, parallel to the building-up of the bloc's nuclear potential, troops equipped with conventional weapons are also to be significantly strengthened. These plans also reflect a desire on the part of Washington to extend NATO's sphere of activity to explosive areas of the world, in particular the Horn of Africa.

U.S. efforts are now being directed toward increasing military spending by its NATO allies while at the same time raising the battlereadiness of the American Armed Forces which form part of the bloc. With this aim in view the 1979 U.S. military budget plans to increase allocations for general purpose forces, directed chiefly toward the European theater of military action, from $41.5 to 46.8 billion. The New York TIMES reports that the NATO Armed Forces' modernization plans envisage the creation of a second generation of remote-control weapons and production of one of the latest tanks--and the most costly, the XM-1. The Pentagon intends to buy 3,212 of these tanks at a total cost of $4.7 billion. A special place is being allotted to equipping NATO Armed Forces with electronic means of surveillance and laser-controlled missiles and to the use of laser systems for aiming ordinary artillery shells. There are plans for the development of the "Patriot" ground-to-air missile system, an automatic radar-controlled ground-to-air weapon, portable missiles with infrared directionfinders, improved ground-to-air missiles and other weapons.

U.S. military circles are now debating three versions for the structure of American land and air forces in Western Europe for the next 5 years. One envisages increasing these forces, which will need $3.6 billion more than the Pentagon had formerly planned for this period. Under this plan the Air Force would receive two wings [aviakrylo] of F-16 fighter-bombers and two wings of A-10 support aircraft. Another version under discussion proposes laying out $6.5 billion to reinforce the British, West German, Belgian and Netherlands military sectors in the FRG by providing them with additional formations of F-16's, F-15's and A-10's. Finally, the third version envisages the modernization of only the American Armed Forces located in the FRG. Discussion of all these plans, which is being pursued to the accompaniment of the hackneyed rumpus about a "Soviet military threat" shows the true worth of assertions by official U.S. spokesmen to the effect that they are trying to achieve a limitation of the arms race and an easing of international tension.

BROWN'S PLAN FOR U.S. FORCES, GOAL OF DETENTE COMPARED

LD071445Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Feb 78 p 4 LD

[Article by Capt V. Pustov: "What Is Secret Becomes Open"]

[Text] The passions in the United States surrounding the record draft Pentagon budget for the next fiscal year have not yet died down, but discussion of the latest sensation--the secret plan of Defense Secretary H. Brown for restructuring the armed forces, which has become public, has already begun. [paragraph continues]

According to the plan, scheduled for 1980-84, "a considerable shift toward Europe" and particular attention to "events in the Persian Gulf" are envisaged, according to the Washington POST.

In accordance with this concrete measures are planned to further increase and improve all branches of the U.S. Armed Forces. It has been decided, for example, to create mobile strike groups out of Army and Marine divisions with the aircraft under their command. Their purpose is to take part in armed conflict in any region of the world, primarily in the Persian Gulf area. The American defense secretary calls such a conflict a "semiwar," stressing it can be of "indeterminate duration."

Other facts also show that we are speaking here at the practical training of U.S. Armed Forces for far-reaching interventionist acts which threaten the fate of the Arab and other peoples. It is evident from H. Brown's same plan that there is an appreciable increase in the role of the American Navy, particularly aircraft carriers, in the case of so-called local conflicts, especially in the oil-rich Near East. The commander of the U.S. Navy has been ordered to "draw up plans for using aircraft carriers, ships and submarines as direct support, groups for supplementing supplies while afloat and landing forces for localized, emergency circumstances beyond the borders of Europe and for insuring their presence in peace." It is remarkable that H. Brown's plan and the assessments which several high-ranking people in the Pentagon make of it contain such revelations as "interference-presence," "the role of police forces" and so forth.

In itself the Pentagon's gamble on military force is nothing new for the Arab and other peoples. Washington has previously voiced threats of armed invasion of the Persian Gulf countries under the pretext of "protecting" the oil deposits in the event of "emergency circumstances" arising. Washington is now, however, trying to include U.S. West European NATO allies in such acts. This is precisely how international opinion sees the proposal to create "regional forces" within the North Atlantic bloc for use in developing countries. The American General A. Haig, NATO supreme allied commander Europe, recently put forward this proposal. The Pentagon's ominous schemes regarding the Persian Gulf area cannot fail to arouse public alarm in connection also with the increasing actual interference by the United States and other NATO countries in events in the Horn of Africa.

The future will show how far the United States will go in its attempts to again play the role of world policeman. However, even today it is possible to say quite definitely that along this path an equally ignominious downfall awaits them, as in the past.

The American "shift toward Europe," that is, the stepping up of U.S. military might in NATO, appears no less ominous. For example, the role of the strike groups already mentioned is not restricted to participation only in a "semiwar." They must be staffed and equipped, "taking into consideration situations which may precede a large war in Europe."

Recently measures have been taken to extend the "air link" across the Atlantic so that it would be possible to double the quantity of American troops and military equipment being moved to Western Europe. "We," the U.S. President's message to Congress reads, "will raise the combat readiness of the most important combat units. [paragraph continues]

We will strengthen America's ability to send ground forces and tactical aircraft as reinforcements, and we will increase the number of our troops permanently based there." The first step in this direction was the decision to send reinforcements comprising 8,000 American soldiers to the FRG to increase the "strike force of forward-based units." Washington is letting it be understood that its West European partners must interpret such actions as an urgent call for a further increase in their share of NATO military preparations.

One other thing in H. Brown's plan puts you on your guard--the gamble on the newest types of mass destruction weapons. It is similar to the way in which they are trying to present the West European NATO allies with a fait accompli. As is known, not one of them is eager to give its agreement to the deployment of the American neutron bomb on their territory. But nevertheless the commander of the U.S. Army is instructed to "continue to carry out his plans" on its deployment in Europe. "Brown's directive," the Washington POST notes, "proceeds, by all accounts, from the premise that agreement on this will be obtained."

By the same plan the Air Force is ordered to modify the brand-new B-52H strategic bomber to launch cruise missiles, the number of which should exceed 3,000 by the early eighties; and the Navy is ordered to build three Trident system missile-carrying nuclear submarines every 2 years, and so forth.

By stopping research and development on new nuclear mines and anti-aircraft missiles with nuclear warheads, it was decided to create improved nuclear shells for American 203.2 mm and 155 mm guns deployed in Western Europe for the Lance missiles. Here, as we see, the stress is being laid on offensive weapons of mass destruction.

As if summing up everything secret which is now becoming open, the Washington POST stresses that the $10 billion extra which is being given to the Pentagon is intended mainly to "strengthen American forces on the European front."

How can such acts by Washington be squared with its statements on its desire for detente? The gulf between them is obvious. And this cannot fail to arouse alarm and indignation in everyone who cherishes peace and peoples' security.

PENTAGON, U.S. FIRMS 'INCREASING SPEED OF ARMS RACE'

ID062346Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1935 GMT 6 Feb 78 LD

["They Are Speeding Up Armament"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York--Nikolay Setunskiy, TASS correspondent, reports:

The Pentagon and military-industrial concerns of the United States are increasing the speed of the arms race. The Departments of the Air Force and the Navy have sent to the Boeing and General Dynamics military-industrial corporations the first orders for production of cruise missiles amounting to $26.5 million.

These funds are allocated for Boeing to produce for the Air Force the air-to-surface class of cruise missiles and the new air-launched Tomahawk missiles for the Navy. For these two programs Boeing has so far been allotted $20 million. As has been reported the final choice between these two systems will be made by the Pentagon in November 1979 following a series of tests on cruise missiles. General Dynamics is working on production of cruise missiles designed for launching from land and submarines. For this purpose $6.5 million have been allocated.

Last week the Navy carried out tests of missiles launched from submerged submarines. The above-mentioned military-industrial concerns are also waging a fight for the contract to produce thousands of missiles launched from bombers.

Apart from orders for cruise missiles, the Pentagon last week issued major contracts for other types of military technology and equipment. The Rockwell International Corporation has signed a contract for production of a guidance and control system for Minuteman missiles for $5.4 million. The Bowen-McLaughlin-York subsidiary of the Harsco Corporation has received an order for howitzers and other types of artillery for $7.4 million.

"Large sums" have been wrested from the Pentagon by other monopolies manufacturing for war. Remington Arms will produce military supplies for $19.3 million. Goodyear Tire and Rubber, which is taking part in the production of tanks, has received a contract for $8.8 million. Altogether in the last few days alone the U.S. military-industrial complex has obtained about $80 million for the arms race.

U.S. SCHOLARS, OTHERS REJECT 'MYTH' OF SOVIET THREAT

LD061716Y Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 6 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Washington, February 6 TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan writes:

Sober-thinking Americans vigorously condemn the attempts by the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex to blow up the myth about the so-called "Soviet military threat" and, under that pretext, to further step up the dangerous arms race.

The voice of the 45,000-strong Union of Concerned Scientists, which has protested against deliberate buildup of war hysteria, has now been joined by the authoritative Institute for Policy Studies which employs many American scholars and public figures of national and international stature. The institute's leadership has announced a programme whose aim is to expose the Pentagon falsifiers and to show to Americans the true meaning of their propaganda campaign and the real state of affairs.

Under the programme, called "militarism and disarmament," a series of studies into the U.S. military policy, the Pentagon's strategic plans and its insatiable appetites for building up its budget is to be published.

The Institute for Policy Studies has just published two pamphlets in the series. Their authors, F. Kaplan and R. Aldridge proceed from facts, statistics and an analysis of the U.S. military programmes to argue convincingly that the aim of the "intimidation tactics" used by the Pentagon is to raise the strategic arms race to a new and still more dangerous level.

F. Kaplan in his pamphlet "The Doubtful Ghost: A New Look on the 'Soviet Threat'" writes that intimidation by a Soviet military threat is part of the campaign aimed at gaining public and Congress support for many new strategic weapons systems. But these systems are useless and dangerous. They are useless because the Soviet Union can create counter-systems and dangerous because, far from strengthening stability, they would further undermine it. The author stresses that the Soviet military policy gives no grounds for concern and no grounds for building up the already enormous U.S. defense spending.

The scientist places the responsibility for the arms race squarely on the United States. Taking a sober view of the world situation, F. Kaplan sharply criticises the Pentagon's development of the latest "MX" strategic missiles, the "MK-12A" warheads, the cruise missiles and the tactical nuclear weapon. Instead, he writes, the American political leaders should expand political and economic relations with the USSR.

The author of the pamphlet "The Counterforce Syndrome", R. Aldridge, is a well-known expert in nuclear armaments in the country. He has good inside knowledge of the workings of the Pentagon. This has led him to resign from his post in the Lockheed military corporation and join those Americans who demand an end to the sinister plans of the military.

Analysing the U.S. military programmes, the author stresses that the Pentagon leaders deliberately deceive the American public concerning their nuclear policy. R. Aldridge cites documents to show that the military-industrial complex preaches an aggressive strategy of a "pre-emptive nuclear strike". Behind this strategy, he says, is the desire of the major arms manufacturers to derive super-profits. Annual military contracts are now estimated at 42 billion dollars, and the rate of profits on capital invested in arms manufacture is as high as 50 percent.

R. Aldridge argues that the Pentagon and Congress are controlled by the corporations of the military-industrial complex.

At a press-conference on the occasion of these publications Richard Barnet, director of the Institute for Policy Studies, Congressman Ronald Dellums, F. Kaplan and R. Aldridge have sharply criticised the course of the present U.S. administration for increasing military spending.

Richard Barnet stressed that the arms race being fomented by the United States leads to an extremely dangerous situation, undermines stability in the world and leads to military hysteria and squandering of resources. He said that the creation of new weapons systems would not result in security for the United States and that the real threat stems not from the USSR but from the worsening economic situation in the U.S., the energy crisis and the spending to build up the war machine. Instead of increasing the military budget the U.S. administration should seek a strategic arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union, he said.

The scientist noted that the resurrection of the myth about a Soviet military threat has been prompted by the fact that the Pentagon is about to begin the development of several major systems. They include the "MX" missile, cruise missiles, more accurate warheads and space warfare means. This is the road to catastrophe and not to security, he said.

The administration's decision to bring the Pentagon budget to a new record level contradicts both the overall international climate and the state of Soviet-American relations, said Ronald Dellums, member of the House of Representatives. He said that the U.S. military spendings could be painlessly reduced while the means thus released could be directed to solve acute social problems from which the country suffers.

Americans, he said, are tired of frenzied howls that "the Russians are coming" with which the military-industrial complex is trying to drown out the voice of public opinion. As these pamphlets convincingly argue, the opposite is the truth. It is the Pentagon "that is coming" and there is no justification for that, stressed Ronald Dellums.

America, he said, has had many occasions to become convinced that armaments bring no security but merely rob its people. The congressman said that they seek to draw the attention of the Americans to the need to press for increased federal spending for social not military programmes.

USSR-U.S. RELATIONS 'HINGE ON LONG-TERM CONCERN FOR PEACE'

LD070158Y Moscow in English to North America 2230 GMT 6 Feb 78 LD

[Summary] A delegation of Soviet parliamentarians has returned from the USA. Here is comment on the visit by Nikolay Turkatenko: The visit marks the beginning of regular exchanges between the two countries' legislative bodies. Ponomarev's speech to Congress outlined Soviet peace proposals, while others were discussed during meetings with congressmen, who gave a general positive appraisal of discussions with the delegation.

Senator Frank Church's remarks that the representatives of the two countries work well together, helping to accurately define not only differences but also spheres of common interests, were specially interesting. He also spoke of the need to stop the arms race and begin reducing arms. This attitude can only be welcomed. The problem, however, is that such opinions in the United States are expressed often but in the past few years practical steps to back up such words have been rare. For instance, the military budget for 1979 will supply the Pentagon with $130 billion, that is, about $13 billion more than in the current fiscal year. Also plans are being made to spend large amounts on military purposes through other agencies. Such money would go for the creation and deployment of neutron weapons. And strangely enough this is at a time when officials in Washington say they are optimistic about an early success at the important Soviet-American SALT II talks.

"But the American arms buildup is giving new impetus to the arms race, which the United States says it wants to stop. Neutron bombs are especially dangerous since they lower the threshhold for nuclear weapons use and increase the threat of nuclear war. The Soviet Union is fully aware of the danger of a new round in the arms race, and so it proposes that the two countries make joint efforts to preserve peace and mutually refrain from producing neutron bombs as well as other new weapons. In this connection President Leonid Brezhnev has said that Soviet-American relations hinge on a long-term concern for peace. The Soviet Union follows this policy and it expects the same in response. President Brezhnev stressed that this country is all too willing to continue developing relations with the United States on the basis of equality and mutual respect. Such development of Soviet-American relations is of equal interest to the United States and the Soviet Union."

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL ON VISITING EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT

Press Club Speech

LD071844Y Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

["Admission of the Failure of Capitulatory Policy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, February 7, TASS--Speaking at the National Press Club here Egyptian President as-Sadat tried again to justify his policy of capitulation to the Israeli aggressor, a policy which he himslef called a "historic initiative". At the same time he had to admit that despite all concessions made by the Egyptian leadership to Israel the latter's position remains tough.

When he did all this, As-Sadat complained, we were told that there would be no return to the frontiers of 1967. We were also told, he went on, that the Palestinian people have no right to self-determination. We were told that the Israeli Government would rather resign than agree to a compromise on the questions of illegal settlements established on Arab soil. We were told that the Arabs cannot claim Jerusalem.... As-Sadat said that continued Israeli occupation lay at the basis of Israel's "solution" for the Western Bank of the Jordan and for the Gaza Strip.

This statement by the Egyptian president was received here as an actual admission of the failure of his policy of separate deals with Tel Aviv. Nevertheless Anwar as-Sadat said that he was somewhat disappointed but he would go ahead with his mission. He literally implored the United States to influence Tel Aviv to make the Israeli leaders soften their intractable position, spoke of the "global interests of the USA" and assured the Washington administration of his boundless devotion to these principles.

The president of Egypt made it clear that he was prepared to serve faithfully American interests in the Middle East and in North Africa. He asked the U.S. Government again to supply Egypt with arms. He said he seeks all possible military aid from the USA because he has proved that he is as good as his word. To leave no doubt on this score he added that Egypt has already sent arms to Somalia and is considering the question of dispatching there more arms together with Egyptian troops.

Damascus, February 7, TASS--The USA, Israel and their tool, Anwar as-Sadat, want to turn the Arab world from the Atlantic to the Persian Gulf into a zone of American influence, and to isolate this area from the Soviet Union in order to place its oil wealth under control by American and Zionist monopolies, writes Syrian Defence Minister M. Talas in the newspaper TISHRIN. It is well known, he says, that a successful strategy is to make more and more friends. But what has As-Sadat done with this principle? He has divided the Arab ranks and launched a campaign of attacks against the Soviet Union, the state which sides more than anyone else with the right Arab cause. Who stands to gain from anti-Sovietism? Only Zionism and American imperialism.

## San Francisco Demonstration

LD080843Y Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

[Text] San Francisco, February 8, TASS--A demonstration took place here in protest against Egyptian President as-Sadat's capitulatory policy in a Middle East settlement cause. It was held on an initiative of the local branch of the "organisation of Arab students". The demonstrators carried streamers with slogans condemning As-Sadat's collusion with Israeli Zionists and reactionary Arab regimes. They also accused the Egyptian leadership of betraying the interests of the Arab people of Palestine.

## U.S.-SOVIET INDIAN OCEAN TALKS RESUME IN BERN

LD071512Y Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Bern, February 7, TASS--Soviet-American talks on questions relating to the Indian Ocean were resumed here today. There was a meeting of the delegation leaders of the two countries and a plenary meeting of the two delegations.

## CIA DIRECTOR TURNER'S INTERVIEW IN TIME NOTED

LD070825Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 78 p 5 LD

[V. Korionov article: "Turner, the shameless"]

[Text] America's TIME magazine has published an interview with CIA Director S. Turner in which the admiral tells how the CIA intends to operate after the President's recent signing of an executive decree on the activity of the U.S. intelligence service from now on.

The press across the ocean is presenting this decree as ending the CIA's tyranny, particularly the notorious "secret operations"--that is, political assassinations, provocations, acts of subversion and other criminal deeds in other countries.

But it transpires that Admiral Turner has an opinion of his own about this. He does not like even the shadowy control over CIA activity which is being promised to Congress. You see, he is worried that in this case "our intelligence service will be too bashful." And the admiral in no way wants to be "bashful." He intends to work as before. Turner proclaims frankly: "We have in no way renounced secret operations" and "such operations...will continue." And he explains: "We are keeping in reserve a paramilitary potential as part of the arsenal of our possible secret operations."

At the same time F. Carlucci, who has been nominated for the post of CIA deputy director, announced for his part at a session of the special Senate Subcommittee on Intelligence that the CIA must have "paramilitary forces" for "semimilitary operations."

The New York TIMES wrote recently: An intelligence "empire" which is impossible to control has been created in the United States. However, Admiral Turner's revelations show that it is by no means a matter of "impossibility" but of quite another thing--the reluctance of the U.S. ruling circles to deprive themselves of the services of the "cloak and dagger" knights.

SOVIET PUBLIC 'NOT SURPRISED' BY CIA USE OF JOURNALISTS

LD050720Y Moscow in English to North America 2230 GMT 4 Feb 78 LD

[Aleksey Konstantinov commentary]

[Text] The Soviet public wasn't surprised by former CIA Director William Colby's testimony before the congressional Committee on Intelligence. Nor was it startled by Carl Bernstein's expose in the October issue of the ROLLING STONE that the American press is used as a cover for intelligence operations and that journalists work as CIA agents. In 1977 alone seven American correspondents in Moscow were revealed as agents for the CIA and other intelligence agencies of the United States. In fact, the journalists were caught redhanded. This information came out for one in the newspaper IZVESTIYA and the weekly LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. They reprinted copies of secret documents and evidence on how some representatives of leading organs of the American press were involved in spying and other undermining actions against the Soviet Union.

The accused journalists were George Krimsky of the ASSOCIATED PRESS, Alfred Friendly of NEWSWEEK, Peter Osnos of the Washington POST and Robert Toth of the Los Angeles TIMES. All of them, along with many other journalists from all over the world, were accredited in the press department of the Soviet Foreign Affairs Ministry. They were treated with traditional Soviet hospitality and had every opportunity to do their reporting. But as it turned out they were working on intelligence jobs and engaging Soviet citizens to cooperate with CIA agents working under cover in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. The journalists were especially active in provocatory political and ideological campaigns originating from the CIA and ending up on the pages of American newspapers. Consequently, Krimsky, Osnos, Friendly and Toth were sent out of the country.

The mass media in the West denied accusations made in the Soviet press, but it's noteworthy that these denials were unsubstantiated. No one in the CIA tried officially to prove these journalists hadn't cooperated with the agency, and now no one is even trying to dispute the fact that a number of journalists are on the CIA payroll, although this is a flagrant violation of American laws. The constitution's First Amendment states that representatives of the press have no right to work for the government agencies. Even on Capitol Hill no one is trying any more to hide the fact that the CIA has its fingers in the American press. The discussion is only about the forms and methods such cooperation should take. This is evidenced in the letter from the CIA director Stansfield Turner, printed in the Washington POST about how journalists should in the future work for American intelligence services. Extensive talk about patriotism is only hiding attempts to justify these provocatory actions.

U.S. TOUR OF AVITAL SHCHARANSKAYA CALLED 'CHEAP PROPAGANDA'

LD072202Y Moscow TASS in English 2138 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Washington, February 8 TASS--The floor is now given to Madame Shcharanskaya...

...The audience applauds, cameras whir and newsmen present in the hall hastily produce their note-books. The curtain goes up on another anti-Soviet show in which the lead part is played by an Israeli citizen who calls herself Avital Shcharanskaya. Within hours reports on this "outstanding" event would fill the air and the papers of the American press.

To make this propaganda show more effective, the professional anti-Sovieteers from various Zionist organizations who orchestrate it make skilful use of local and visiting "luminaries." Thus Madame Shcharanskaya is joined on the stage during these events now by the wife of the Israeli ambassador to the United States, now by someone from the anti-Soviet emigre riff-raff, now by the notorious demagogue, Senator Moynihan, and now by White House officials. The American newspapers circulated in millions of copies are guaranteed catchy headlines as another bucket of mud has been poured on the Soviet Union.

The tour of Shcharanskaya, who has been specially delivered for the purpose to the USA from Israel, is going well, its organizers think. Hardly a day passes without her shedding crocodile tears from the rostrum at some American organization or society. She briskly rattles off the well-remembered phrases about "civil rights violations" in the Soviet Union" backed up" by a moving story of how she was forcibly separated. f rom her dearly loved husband, Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, who is now under investigation on charges of violating the Soviet criminal code.

Skilfully playing on such sensitive chords as family and love, Avital Shcharanskaya seems to win the sympathies of the audience, demanding to be helped to reunite her "broken family". The public usually takes Avital Shcharanskaya's story at its face value and sides with her.

For example, leaders of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish religious communities in the USA, moved to tears by one of her speeches, launched an emotional appeal to the Soviet Government demanding to release Anatoliy Shcharanskiy so he "could be re-united with his wife."

All this might well have been moving if it corresponded to reality. But let us pass from fiction and Avital Shcharanskaya's demagogy to real facts.

Facts show that no such person as Avital Shcharanskaya has ever existed. This is a name assumed by a certain Nataliya Schtiglitz (born in 1950). She left the USSR for Israel on July 5, 1973. It is notable that during the period when the Shcharanskiy family was allegedly "broken up" Anatoliy lived in Moscow with Lidiya Voronina (born 1947) and had nothing to do with Nataliya Schtiglitz. Having learned from common acquaintances that Nataliya Schtiglitz had received an exit visa to Israel, Anatoliy Shcharanskiy urgently tried to conclude "a religious marriage" with her in order to get an exit visa for himself, citing the need "to reunite his family." However, for some reason Anatoliy Shcharanskiy refused to wed Schtiglitz in a synagogue. The marriage therefore failed to materialize even by Jewish custom and laws, not to speak of Soviet laws.

The falsehood of the "religious marriage" farce will be readily seen in the light of the fact that Anatoliy Shcharanskiy simultaneously applied for an exit visa for himself, motivating the application, not by a wish to rejoin his pseudo-spouse Nataliya Schtiglitz but to visit his fiancee, Lyubov Yershkovich, a Tel Aviv university student, as witnessed by an application written by him dated July 23, 1973. It is interesting to note also that in all the subsequent official applications for a visa Anatoliy Shcharanskiy never even tried to cite the mythical marriage to Nataliya Schtiglitz being aware of the absurdity of such claims.

What then is one to make of the much-ballyhooed American tour of "Avital Shcharanskaya and Co", whose tearful appeals for "justice" and the demand to return her lawful husband continue to agitate the imagination of some soft-hearted Americans today?

There seems to be only one answer to that and that is that the adventuress who brazenly assumed another's name and became a "star" in a cheap propaganda show for hand-outs from the Zionist organizations and the CIA has taken on an unseemly role in fomenting an anti-Soviet campaign in the USA based on lies and insinuations.

CARTER ECONOMIC POLICY 'COLLECTION OF OLD RECIPES'

LD031057Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 78 p 5 LD

[Yevgeniy Rusakov commentary: "According to Old Recipes"]

[Text] New York--Economic questions occupied the central place in the recent series of messages the U.S. President sent Congress. And this was not by chance. For America the seventies have been a time of economic upheavals worse than at any time since the "great depression" of the thirties. It is with ever-increasing difficulty that the economy of this chief capitalist country maintains its equilibrium on the stormy seas of economic cycles.

The presidential messages evaluate the U.S. economy in 1977 as "relatively satisfactory." At the same time, according to U.S. Commerce Department figures, the increase in GNP in the year under review fell 1.1 percent compared to the previous year, consumer prices rose 6.8 percent, and the U.S. foreign trade deficit reached a record level. The reduction of unemployment to 6.4 percent was presented as a great achievement for the administration, even though quite recently this was considered critical. The economic difficulties have still further exacerbated America's social problems--the crisis of the cities, continued mass poverty and the failure of a number of social programs.

Faced with these very complex economic and social problems, the administration, as its proposed economic program shows, has taken the path of tacking between the demands of the various groups that are putting pressure on it. The main point in the proposals is a certain reduction in taxes. The effectiveness of this measure, which is designed to stimulate demand, is in question, however, particularly if you take into account the fact that the recent increase in compulsory contributions to the social insurance funds makes the tax reduction largely nominal.

The U.S. federal budget for fiscal 1979 has topped $500 billion for the first time; however, this growth is not accompanied by any appreciable increase in spending on social needs. The symbolic increases under certain headings are simply not commensurate with the acuteness of the socioeconomic problems. [paragraph continues]

The sharp growth in the Pentagon's budget is particularly striking against this background. "Without a trace of embarrassment the President has abandoned his promises to reduce the current level of military spending by $5-6 billion a year," the New York POST points out.

The administration's economic program in point of fact represents a collection of old recipes which have not resolved the country's economic and social problems in the past and which will hardly bring about anything substantial in the future.

U.S. TRADE DECISIONS SUPPORT 'SOUTH AFRICAN RACISTS'

LD071615Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Feb 78 p 3 LD

[V. Vinogradov comment on TASS report: "Supporting the Racists"--first paragraph is TASS report]

[Text] Washington, 2 February TASS--U.S. President J. Carter has refused to raise the duty on chrome alloys imported from South Africa, thereby rejecting the recommendations of the U.S. Commission on International Trade. This was announced by R. Strauss, the president's special representative at trade talks.

While this decision has been announced in Washington, in New York the UN Security Council is continuing to discuss the question of South Africa. The progress of the discussion testifies convincingly to the growing concern of the world community at the intensification of political repressions by the racist authorities in Pretoria in respect of the African majority in South Africa. Western states are being subjected to sharp criticism, and this includes the United States, which is continuing to maintain close trade and economic ties with racist South Africa, thus helping to strengthen its position.

The American administration's decision shows once again that the United States is strengthening its political and economic support for Pretoria. Last year alone the United States imported ferrochrome concentrates and alloys worth a total of $70 million. Of this $35 million went to the South African racists. According to calculations by specialists, this year that sum will be still larger.

In this connection it is significant that one of the main producers of chrome alloys in South Africa is the American company Union Carbide. This is one of 350 American firms, with a total capital investment of about $2 billion, operating in South Africa in defiance of protests from the world public and UN resolutions. As a result of the cruel oppression of African workers, who receive a miserly wage for their labor, U.S. companies make colossal profits there. As H. Ford, chairman of the board of directors of the Ford Motor Company, who visited Pretoria recently, stated, "American firms are not preparing to leave South Africa and are hoping for the development of fruitful cooperation."

After such open statements from one of the leading American magnates, it is hardly surprising that the U.S. administration is taking decisions in support of the racists. It is trying to preserve the colonial setup now existing in southern Africa and thereby defend the capital and profits of American monopolies operating there.

MOSCOW MANDARIN CITES TASS DENIAL OF SOVIET-PRC CLASH

OW071552Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin 1430 GMT 7 Feb 78 OW

[Text] TASS has pointed out that the news reported by the American UPI agency and the British DAILY TELEGRAPH, that a border clash between the Soviet Union and China took place in the Amur River area, is a sheer concoction.

TASS points out that the authors of this news obviously hope to turn their wishful thinking into reality.

TENG'S NEPAL VISIT REVEALS PRC'S ANTI-SOVIETISM, EXPANSIONISM

LD071932Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] As you may have heard the Chinese deputy premier, Teng Hsiao-ping, has ended his visit to Nepal. Here is a comment from our observer Viktor (Sidakov).

Speaking at a reception in Katmandu in the presence of King Birendra and Queen Ratna, Teng Hsiao-ping proposed a toast to the development of relations with Nepal. Throughout his stay in that small Himalayan kingdom the Chinese visitor tried to create the impression that now that another round of the power struggle in the upper echelons of the Chinese leadership is over, with the smashing of the so-called gang of four, China was ready to pursue a pragmatist policy, as it were, towards the South Asian countries.

Observers in Asia note in this connection that the meaning of the visits paid by Teng Hsiao-ping to Burma and Nepal goes beyond the framework of bilateral relations. They are viewed as a sign of Peking's special interest in the whole of South Asia and of the drive to step up Chinese diplomatic activity in the area. FRANCE PRESSE news agency correspondent reports from Nepal that Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Katmandu and his recent trip to Burma are regarded as evidence of China's renewed interest in South Asia. This observation was accurate with only one correction. In fact, the part of South Asia bordering on China has always been an object of Peking's close attention and the motives of this interest are known well enough. The Peking leaders have never abandoned their attempts to spread Mao's ideas outside China. [passage indistinct]

One might ask whether the trip by Teng Hsiao-ping which is just over has raised more hopes [words indistinct]. No one can give a quite definite answer to this question so far. The prevailing mood in diplomatic circles on this subject are those of wait and see, scepticism and even misgivings and these were caused by the contradictory statements made by Teng Hsiao-ping. For instance, speaking at Katmandu, he said that the international situation was excellent, yet he at once added that the world was moving towards fresh upheavals. The question, however, is what can be so nice about the upheavals prophesied by Teng Hsiao-ping? And if we translate the statements from Peking's political jargon into common language it will reveal fresh attempts by Mao's successors to complicate the world situation. And it is significant that the men in Peking keep rejecting the revolutionary [word indistinct] they are holding forth about the inevitable new military conflict.

In his Katmandu speech Teng Hsiao-ping again accompanied his professions of friendship towards Nepal with appeals to join in the so-called struggle against domination. However, the program of fighting against the drive for domination is nothing but a means of winning political capital.

It was noted in Asian countries a long time ago, and it is common knowledge that Peking has stopped criticizing the Pentagon's military preparations in Asia and in the meantime Peking is putting an outright anti-Soviet meaning into that appeal. So the Peking visitor has let it be known, as it were, that any Asian country can improve relations with China by sacrificing her own ties with the third countries, and this applies not only to the Soviet Union, a true ally of the liberated countries. The matter on hand is also Peking's intention to build its policy in Asia on setting one neighboring country against another.

Significantly an Indian newspaper, the STATESMAN, observed the other day that the Chinese were evidently not prepared to give up the old habit of trying to use in their own interests the differences that might arise betwixt India and such of her neighbors as Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. It is clear, therefore, that the Maoist appeal to fight against the drive for domination should not be taken at its face value. It is incompatible with the policy of nonalinement and it is remarkable that on this subject Teng Hsiao-ping has failed to win the sympathies of the persons he talked to both in Nepal and Burma. At the talks in Rangoon and Katmandu the two sides have merely exchanged views, in the words of Teng Hsiao-ping himself, and no common stand was worked out. Yet there was another circumstance that attracted attention: At his Katmandu news conference Teng Hsiao-ping let it be known that Tibet would remain a closed area. Foreign correspondents attending the news conference compared the statement by Teng Hsiao-ping with reports about Peking's intensive military preparations in that high mountain region, turned into a major bridgehead.

In the light of all these details that got into the press, observers are in no hurry to make conclusions on the effects Teng Hsiao-ping's visit might produce.

PEKING'S POLICY DIFFERS DRASTICALLY FROM INTERESTS OF NONALINED

LD031232Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1100 GMT 3 Feb 78 LD

[Igor Danilin commentary]

[Text] The nature of current relationships between China and nonalined countries is a frequent subject of discussion in the press. It has again drawn attention to itself in view of the just completed official visit to Burma by the Chinese deputy premier, Teng Hsiao-ping, and his trip to Nepal. Observers in Asia believe that a visit to Burma and Nepal by such a high-ranking Chinese leader is Peking's political gesture to the Third World countries. Actually in all his speeches in Rangoon, Teng Hsiao-ping himself stressed China's closeness to the large community of nonalined countries and Peking's desire to improve relations with them.

One could only welcome such a desire were it dictated by sincere feeling. But a comparison of the courses followed by the nonalined countries on the one hand and by China on the other reveals rather substantial divergences on a whole number of important international problems. These cannot be concealed by Peking's diplomatic maneuvers with regard to the nonalined countries (?either). It will be recalled that such maneuvers were made with particular persistence during preparations for the fifth nonalined summit conference in 1976. Nevertheless Peking failed to get an invitation to that conference. The difference in views and practical actions was too apparent.

Is it likely that the positions of Peking and the nonalined countries have got closer together now since the death of Mao and the advent to power of the new leadership? To answer that question we ought to consider the attitude of the two sides to cardinal problems of our times.

According to decisions made at meetings of representatives of nonalined countries, they regard the struggle for peace against designs of imperialism as one of the main directions in their course. For one, the nonalined countries made a great contribution to the victory won by the peoples of Indochina over the aggressors and to the liberation of the Portuguese colonies. They support, and of themselves, advance initiatives aimed at promoting peace and security both in individual areas and on the world scale. For example, on the initiative of the nonalined countries, a proposal has been made to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. In the United Nations many resolutions to help reduce international tensions and to stop the arms race have been adopted with active support of representatives of the nonalined movement.

And what is the attitude to these problems of Peking representatives at the United Nations, where China has been sitting for more than 6 years? When Chinese representatives speak in that world body there is no lack of general verbal condemnations of imperialism. But when it comes to a vote on questions that reflect concrete efforts in the anti-imperialist struggle a rather strange picture appears. Suffice it to say that the Chinese representatives have failed to support a single (?one) of the more than 20 resolutions on disarmament, which were approved by a majority of UN members. During the time that China has been represented in the United Nations it has failed to advance a single constructive proposal that would lead to strengthening peace. At the last UN session Peking diplomats together with the United States and Britain voted against the proposal to conclude a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations although this proposal won practically general support, including that of the nonalined countries.

Of course they know in Peking that the main goal of the United Nations, as it is (?fixed) down in the organization's charter, is to rid coming generations of the hardships of war. However, the Peking leaders keep talking about the inevitability and even desirability of a new world war. Exactly this view was expounded by Teng Hsiao-ping at a reception for the French prime minister, Raymond Barre, on 20 January, that is a few days before his departure for Burma. Proceeding from this concept, Peking follows a course for militarization of the country. It is building up its nuclear missile potential and is looking for opportunities to buy arms from Western monoplies. As becomes clear from items in the newspaper JEN-MIN JIH-PAO [PEOPLE'S DAILY], the Maoists support plans for the production of neutron weapons, saying that these weapons are not so bad.

Such a position not only (?does not approach) but drastically differs from the course followed by participants in the nonalined movement, and these are not only political differences. With its actions Peking causes a great damage to this movement and its interests.

CHINA'S CADRE POLICY, EEC RELATIONS REVIEWED

OW071455Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Gallin commentary]

[Excerpts] Reports over the past 2 days have shown that China's power struggle has been intensified, its internal political situation is tense and unstable and the political clean-up movement is expanding. A PEOPLE'S DAILY 2 February article bears this out.

The article calls for speeding up the screening of cadres, complains that enforcement of the policy on cadres has met great obstacles, notes that those who regard a change in attitude toward veteran cadres as "reversing the verdicts" of the Cultural Revolution oppose this policy on cadres and concludes that, at present, the political and organizational departments must first be consolidated to get a clear idea as to who is working in these organs. This conclusion is ominous to responsible cadres in many Chinese party and government organs who are directly threatened by the article.

Many foreign media and observers hold that Teng Hsiao-ping is the one who is demanding a more extensive clean-up campaign. To consolidate his position, Teng Hsiao-ping has planted many of his trusted followers in leading party and government organs to carry out vigorous activities.

Dear listeners, it is undeniable that the Peking leaders have been engaged in irreconciliable internal struggles for more than a year. The disruption in Chinese society, the instability of the revolutionary situation and the people's diffidence toward the future will certainly affect the material life of all the people.

We will now discuss relations between the EEC and China. A draft of the first EEC-China trade agreement was signed in Brussels on 3 February and a formal agreement will be signed at the end of next month. An EEC representative said at a press conference that the agreement was important both economically and politically. Observers say that the Peking leaders have tried to gain an understanding with militarist forces and ultra-rightists in Europe through the EEC.

Commenting on the China--EEC negotiations, the Bulgarian paper, the OTECHESTVEN FRONT, said that Peking's anti-Soviet political objective played an important role in its approach toward the Western countries. But this was not its only objective. The paper said that, in establishing economic relations with the EEC, China did not hide the fact that its main interest was to obtain military equipment, military technology and armaments as a result of their trade, scientific and technological relations.

DYMSHITS ADDRESSES SOVIET-ROMANIAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD031125Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "A Significant Anniversary"]

[Text] Representatives of Moscow's working people gathered on 1 February to mark the 30th anniversary of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

A. Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.P. Vader, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of ministries and departments, representatives of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society and other public organizations were in the Presidium. A delegation of the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship with the USSR (ARLUS) headed by I. Cumpanasu, director general of the Romanian AGERPRES news agency, and diplomatic staff of the Romanian Embassy in the USSR also attended.

In his report, V.E. Dymshits stated that the 1948 treaty enshrined a historical turning-point in Soviet-Romanian relations. In the difficult years of establishing a new socialist system in Romania the conclusion of the treaty led to favorable conditions for the further all-round development of the young democratic state. This document helped to strengthen the forces of socialism and contributed to the successes of our common struggle against the intrigues of imperialism. The new treaty, signed in July 1970, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stressed, is based on indisputable principles of equality, independence and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, combined with comradely mutual assistance and loyalty to proletarian, socialist internationalism. It expresses the will of our communist parties and the determination of the Soviet and Romanian peoples to preserve and develop Soviet-Romanian friendship.

Together with other bilateral treaties between fraternal states, the Warsaw Pact Organization and CEMA, the speaker said, the new Soviet-Romanian treaty forms a harmonious system linking the countries of the socialist community, which is a lasting, constant and inalienable factor in their life and a reliable guarantee of new victories and achievements.

I. Melcioiu, Romanian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, spoke at the meeting and conveyed fraternal greetings from the communists and all Romanian people to Muscovites and all Soviet people. He noted that the treaty signed 30 years ago expressed the desire of the Romanian and Soviet peoples to open up broad paths for cooperation and marked the rise to a new, higher level of Romanian-Soviet friendship.

The speaker stressed that a determining factor in the development of Romanian-Soviet relations is cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and the CPSU and the meetings and talks between the general secretaries of the RCP and the CPSU Central Committee, which have given a powerful stimulus to multifaceted cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples.

The development of our friendship is advanced in every way, I. Melcioiu stated, by the outstanding successes in building a developed socialist society in Romania and communism in the USSR. [paragraph continues]

Romanian communists and the Romanian people, as sincere friends of the USSR, heartily rejoice in the successes achieved under the leadership of the CPSU in the creation of a new system and the raising of the masses' prosperity, believing that all this is of great significance both for the Soviet Union and for the cause of socialism and peace.

Bucharest Observance

LD070813Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 3 February, TASS--A public ceremony marking the 30th anniversary of the signing of the first friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between Romania and the USSR was held today in the Romanian capital.

The meeting presidium included I. Patan and G. Radulescu, members of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Central Committee Political Executive Committee, and deputy prime ministers; I. Gular, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and other officials; and also K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Addressing the meeting, I. Patan noted that the 30th anniversary of the signing of the first Romanian-Soviet friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty is an important political event in relations between the two countries and peoples. Patan pointed to the Romanian and Soviet people's long traditions of friendship and good-neighborliness which were cemented forever in the great joint battle for the liberation of Romania from fascism and for the final rout of Hitlerism.

The desire of both countries and peoples to strengthen fraternal relations, I. Patan said, was strikingly expressed in the new Romanian-Soviet treaty of 7 July 1970. Combat solidarity and friendly cooperation between the RCP and CPSU and direct contacts between the two countries' party and state leaders are a decisive factor in the continuous development of comprehensive Romanian-Soviet ties. The numerous meetings between Comrades N. Ceausescu and L.I.Brezhnev, the agreements and understandings that have been reached and the statement signed in November 1976 in Bucharest during Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to Romania, have imparted powerful impetus to Romanian-Soviet relations and to comprehensive cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples.

In celebrating the 30th anniversary of the signing of the first Romanian-Soviet treaty with the peoples of the Soviet Union, I. Patan concluded, the Romanian people are expressing confidence that relations of friendship and cooperation will develop and deepen constantly for the good of both countries and in the interests of the cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation.

V.I. Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to Romania, also addressed the meeting.

HISTORY OF SOVIET-ROMANIAN ALLIANCE REVIEWED ON ANNIVERSARY

LD071023Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent F. Angeli article: "Texted by Time"]

[Text] Bucharest, 4 February--I have before me some 30-year old issues of Romanian newspapers. The front pages of SCINTEIA and other publications carry some impressive photographs: Tens of thousands of people carrying banners celebrating Soviet-Romanian friendship, the land of the soviets, and the Romanian People's Republic. [paragraph continues]

These photographs were taken at the Bucharest railroad station and in the squares adjoining it in February 1948 when the Romanian capital greeted a government delegation of the Peoples Republic of Romania headed by Prime Minister Dr Petru Groza, which was returning from Moscow where it had signed a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between our two countries.

This historic document guaranteed independent development for the new republic and promoted the strengthening of its international position. It created a firm basis for the constant development of comprehensive, equal and mutually advantageous Soviet-Romanian relations.

"The friendship and alliance with the USSR have truly become a source of strength, security and faith in our own strength and in our future," SCINTEIA wrote on 4 February 1949 in an editorial devoted to the first anniversary of the signing of the treaty. "The socialist state was for our country not just an insurmountable obstacle to the imperialists attempts to restore the positions they had lost in Romania. Thanks to its socialist assistance, the USSR has at the same time become a decisive factor in restructuring our country's national economy and its development along the path of socialism...."

While creating a new society, people's Romania set its course toward close cooperation with the USSR and the utilization of the USSR's experience of building socialism under the specific conditions of its own country. The Soviet people, educated in the spirit of loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationalism, did not have even a shadow of doubt in the grim postwar period about the need to help the fraternal Romanian people who had chosen the path of socialism.

The fruits of Soviet-Romanian friendship can be visibly traced through the facts of the mutually advantageous economic cooperation between our countries which is constantly expanding, improving and assuming new forms.

Soviet technical assistance was given and is being given primarily to those sectors of the Romanian economy which are crucial for the general progress of the country--the power industry, metallurgical industry and chemical industry. Many of Romania's largest enterprises--the Galati metallurgical combine, the "Iron Gate" No 1 hydroelectric station on the Danube, the Borzesti petrochemical combine and other major projects have become symbols of the brotherhood of our countries' peoples. More than half of all the country's electric power is now generated at power stations built with the USSR's technical assistance.

Of the enterprises being built in the current 5-year plan period, attention should be given primarily to the Calarasi metallurgical combine with an annual capacity of 10 million tons of steel. For its second stage our country will supply modern convertors, continuous steel-pouring installations, and a broad-strip hot rolling mill.

At the end of this year a powerful new caustic soda plant in the city of Giurgiu will begin production. It will export a considerable amount of this output to the USSR.

Soviet-Romanian trade is constantly increasing. The Soviet Union is Romania's chief foreign trade partner. In accordance with the protocol signed in January 1978 the volume of trade this year will amount to R2.1 billion.

Deliveries of raw materials from the USSR are important for Romania. Through purchases in our country Romania satisfies between 25 and 90 percent of its import requirements for iron ore, ferro alloys, coal, coke, pig iron, ferrous rolled metals, cotton and asbestos. The importing of diverse industrial equipment from the USSR is promoting the development of Romanian industry. In its turn, the Soviet Union purchases certain types of machinery, raw and semi-finished materials, and consumer goods in Romania.

Many Romanian industrial enterprises are engaged in fulfilling orders for the USSR. One of these is the Oltenita shipyard. Your correspondent recently had occasion to visit this enterprise. That day its collective was delivering the ship "Magadan" to Soviet representatives. The ship will serve the Siberian rivers--the first of a large series of Lena-class ships. A considerable amount of the equipment for building the ship came from fraternal socialist countries on the basis of industrial cooperation. The development of Soviet-Romanian cooperation is being actively promoted by joint participation in the comprehensive program to implement socialist economic integration.

With other fraternal countries, Romania is participating through capital investments in the development of the Orengurg gas condensate deposit and in the building of the Ust-Ilimsk pulp plant and the Kiyembaevskiy asbestos mining and enriching combine. For its participation, Romania will recieve a proportionate quantity of the relevant types of products. Both sides are currently solving problems of such long-term forms of cooperation as industrial specialization and cooperation in tractor building and the production of agricultural machinery.

In solving creative tasks under the leadership of their combat vanguard, the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and the working people of Romania are justifiably proud of the plants, factories, power stations, agricultural cooperatives, state farms, and new higher educational establishments and schools which they have created--everything which is connected with the reorganization of urban and rural life in line with socialist principles. The path traveled by Romania over the years of building socialism has shown that the alliance of the working people of our countries has been and remains a reliable basis for moving toward a bright future.

Of course, it is not just a matter of the material results of successful Soviet-Romanian cooperation. In the joint struggle for the lofty ideals of communism our peoples are getting to know each other more closely, sharing their experience, learning to value mutual assistance and strengthening their internationalist bonds. From the outset their firm alliance has promoted the strengthening of world socialism and the successes of the common struggle of the forces of peace and progress against the intrigues of imperialism.

Cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU, and summit meetings and talks between the countries' leaders, which give powerful impetus to multifaceted cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples, significantly determine the development of Soviet-Romanian relations. The friendly visit to Romania in November 1976 by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was an important contribution to deepening this cooperation. The Soviet-Romanian statement which was signed during this visit has become a broad, long-term program for the deepening and development of the relations between the two countries based on the 1970 friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty and on the principles and objectives expounded in it which reflect the tasks of strengthening current relations.

This new treaty, along with the other bilateral treaties betweenfraternal states and the Warsaw Pact organization and CEMA, form a harmonious system of allied links between the countries of the socialist community--a system which forms a firm basis for their unity and cohesiveness in line with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and provides a reliable fuarantee for their new victories and achievements, and plays an important role in the attainment of peace and international security. Taking into account the accumulated experience of the two countries' cooperation and the achievements in building socialism and communism, the new treaty expresses the will of our communist parties and the determination of the Soviet and Romanian peoples to safeguard and augment the fruits of Soviet-Romanian friendship and to strengthen the fraternal alliance.

# AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR KREISKY CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

## Details of Kosygin Meeting

LD071124Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Talks took place in the Kremlin today between Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Austrian Republic, who is in the Soviet Union on a working visit. During the talks, which proceeded in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, questions of the development of the mutually advantageous, goodneighborly Soviet-Austrian relations were discussed. Both sides noted with satisfaction the mutual striving to further strengthen these relations in the interests of the peoples of both countries and the consolidation of peace.

During the discussion of topical and urgent international problems, the intention was expressed to promote in every way the deepening of the process of detente, the strengthening of security and the development of cooperation in Europe. Particular attention was devoted to the questions of halting the arms race and disarmament. In this context the sides expressed their deep interest in achieving concrete results in this field.

Taking part in the talks on the Soviet side were Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; Patolichev, USSR foreign trade minister; Maltsev, first deputy USSR foreign minister; Yefremov, USSR ambassador to Austria; Firsov, assistant to the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Bondarenko, member of the Collegium of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

Taking part in the talks on the Austrian side were Staribacher, federal minister of commerce, trade and industry; Standenat, Austria's ambassador to the USSR; (Mussel), general secretary of the Federal Chamber of Economy; Beroldingen, acting head of the chancellery of the federal chancellor's department; (Fielden), ministerial counsellor to the Federal Ministry of Commerce Trade and Industry; and other officials.

## Vienna Paper's Report

AU081014Y Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 8 Feb 78 p 3 AU

[Hans Dibolo dispatch: "Kreisky: Moscow Appreciates Our Wishes"]

[Excerpt] Moscow--In the debate on the political problems that are being discussed in Moscow, Kreisky maintains the position that the detente policy should continue to be pursued. The result of the Helsinki follow-up conference in Belgrade did not come as a surprise to him: "The great political successes are reserved for the conferences of politicians." To the question of how detente in Europe should proceed, Kreisky refers to cooperation in the power and transport sector: "Model relations have been created which show that there also exist energy-political solutions in the European sphere."

The Middle East is also of interest, since there can be no detente in Europe if there are crises there. In connection with the forthcoming meeting between Kreisky and As-Sadat in Salzburg and with the socialist international's Middle East conference in Vienna the federal chancellor's statement that he could hardly imagine a Middle East solution without the Soviet Union's participation in one way or another is significant.

These problems were also discussed in a talk of almost 1 and 3/4 hours between Kreisky and Kosygin on Tuesday afternoon. As Kreisky pointed out to journalists afterwards, he had the feeling that, as before, the detente policy occupied a firm place. As far as the Middle East was concerned, the Soviet Union reaffirmed its position that only a major solution, which must be found jointly, is possible. Kreisky: "The Soviets are surprisingly understanding and ready for compromise in respect to the entire Middle East problem."

The federal chancellor also stressed in the talks with Kosygin that he will continue to remain active in humanitarian problems; this has proved to be effective: "Most people have got out through my intervention."

In the discussion of nuclear power problems with Kosygin, Kreisky gained the impression that the problem of final storage has not yet been solved in the Soviet Union either but that recycling is still being discussed. Kosygin stressed that many possibilities for interim storage existed.

With respect to the neutron bomb Kreisky holds the view that this type of weapon and discussions about it are the exclusive concern of the superpowers "because nobody asks us at SALT (talks about the limitation of strategic armaments) for our comment, either."

In the economic talks between Staribacher and Patolichev it transpired that the USSR will now found a special company to build nuclear powerplants abroad. Austrian industry is to operate as a supplier of components.

## Kosygin Addresses Dinner

LD071728Y Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 7, TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today stated in the Kremlin that "the course of friendship and all-round cooperation with Austria remains our principled, long-term course."

"Similar efforts by Austria along this road will always have our understanding and support, he said at a dinner given by the USSR Government in honour of the federal chancellor of Austria, Bruno Kreisky, who is on a working visit to the Soviet Union.

The head of the Soviet Government stressed: "We pay tribute to the contribution made by neutral countries, including Austria, to the cause of restructuring international life in Europe on the basis of recognition and respect of existing political and territorial realities and in accordance with the broad, constructive programme of cooperation adopted in Helsinki."

"We want the relaxation of tension in Europe to strengthen and deepen," Kosygin said, "and on our part will do everything possible for this. The Soviet Union regards as important the fulfillment of the final act of the conference on security and cooperation in its entirety. The final act is called upon to serve the cause of a consistent improvement of the situation in Europe. Those who would like to use the Helsinki accords for selfish purposes, for interference in the affairs of others, damage thereby the big and important cause started by the European conference. We reject this approach. We stand for constructive cooperation, and proceeding from these positions conduct our work at the Belgrade meeting. The Belgrade meeting should be concluded by the set date and with a positive result. This is in the interests of all its participants."

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers said: "The main and urgent task of our time is to achieve, through the collective efforts of all states, an ending of the arms race and to commence disarmament". "We stand for halting the production of nuclear weapons and for a planned liquidation of nuclear arsenals. We stand for the prohibition of all nuclear weapons tests and the proclamation of a moratorium on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. We stand for the speediest attainment of accords at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe".

"Instead of drawing the world into a new spiral of the arms race, we offer the Western countries to mutually renounce the production of neutron bombs. This is an honest and serious proposal. In this we do not [illegible] advantages. We will ensure our own security and the security of our friends and allies in any case. The disarmament problem concerns all countries, irrespective of their size, political orientation and social structure. There can be no place in this for observers from the sidelines. It is the duty of every state to make its contribution to the solution of this task", Kosygin stressed.

Kreisky Speech

LD071858Y Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 7, TASS--Our consultations in Moscow took place in the spirit that is characteristic of our relations since the conclusion of the Austrian state treaty, that is in the course of almost a quarter century, said Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. "What I have in view is first of all the fact that Austria, which has become today a modern industrial state, is now more actively involved than before in the construction effort which is underway in the Soviet Union."

Bruno Kreisky, who is staying in the Soviet Union on a working visit, was speaking today at a dinner given in his honour by the Soviet Government.

There must be something unusual in the fact that the Soviet Union, one of the economically biggest states in the world, is willing to cooperate with one of the small European states in the markets of third countries, the guest went on. And they are states with different political systems.

"The years that passed after the conclusion of the state treaty have shown that the people of our two countries quickly find a common language in the field of economy."

"During the talks we had we succeeded in reaching mutual understanding on certain difficult questions," Bruno Kreisky said. "Naturally, such a brief visit does not let us make more than just prepare the ground for concrete talks. We cannot conclude here deals, the way merchants do, but we can create prerequisites for the merchants to act in an atmosphere that will make it easier for them to conclude such deals. What we are preparing here will help ensure jobs for thousands of engineers, workers and employees, we shall help create new work places".

"The exchange of opinions we had on political matters relating to the destinies of mankind did not pull us apart. Quite the contrary." Special importance in this connection is acquired by the special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament to be held this year.

On behalf of the federal president of Austria, Bruno Kreisky invited Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to pay a visit to Austria.

Brezhnev Receives Kreisky

LD081210Y Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 8, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today received Dr. Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of Austria, who is in the Soviet Union on a working visit, and had a conversation with him.

Leonid Brezhnev emphasized the principled, consistent character of the Soviet Union's line towards deepening traditional goodneighborly relations with the neutral Austrian Republic. It was pointed out that the aspiration of neutral countries, including Austria, to make their constructive contribution in the strengthening of trust between states and further development of the process of detente is regarded in the Soviet Union with understanding and sympathies.

Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky pointed out that Austria's stand in matters of strengthening peace and security in the European Continent and throughout the world, a stand which corresponds to the final act of the conference in Helsinki, is close or identical to that of the Soviet Union.

The sides raffirmed the intention to continue to widen cooperation in the political, trade-economic and other fields on the firm basis of the state treaty on resboration of independent democratic Austria.

Bruno Kreisky recalled the federal president's invitation to Leonid Brezhnev to pay an official visit to Austria. Leonid Brezhnev expressed gratitude and reaffirmed his consent to avail himself of the invitation at a suitable date.

The meeting passed in a friendly atmosphere.

NO CONCRETE DECISIONS EMERGE FROM SCHMIDT-GISCARD TALKS

LD072150Y Moscow TASS in English 2113 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Paris, February 7, TASS--Two-day Franco-German consultations have ended here. A spokesman for the Elysee Palace said that during the talks President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt discussed the plans to convene a conference of the leaders of seven major capitalist countries in the summer of this year to consider economic matters, the situation in the Horn of Africa, prospects for Greece's accession to the "Common Market" and other international problems and bilateral relations.

Local observers point out that the consultations took place amid deepening economic crisis in the West and sharpening contradictions inside the "Common Market".

It is emphasised here that no concrete decisions emerged from the meeting. The FRANCE PRESSE agency points out that the French and West German leaders "merely clarified some plans for the coming month."

PCP OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED, BLAMES SOCIALISTS FOR BREAK

LD0414444Y Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 3 Feb 78 LD

[Interview of Joaquim Pires Jorge, Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee member, in Moscow, date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Pires Jorge: Lately, during the government crisis and even recently when the Socialist Party [PS] coalition with the Social Democratic Center Party [CDS] was announced, there were allegations in the press accusing the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] of being responsible for the rupture in the talks between the PCP and the PS. Can you tell us something about the history of the talks between the PCP and PS?

[Answer] With pleasure. No responsibility for the rupture in those talks can be attributed to the PCP. The responsibility for it falls squarely on the PS.

On 21 November last year, with a view to establishing a political pact between the two parties, the PCP gave the PS leadership a document clearly spelling out the defense of the essential gains of the revolution, notably the nationalizations and agrarian reform.

The PS did not reply to this document, and the Socialist government fell on 8 December. The talks were resumed on 14 December. Further talks took place and on 3 January the PS presented its first written document. The PS did not mention the agrarian reform until 10 January, when the PS put forward its counter-proposal stating that the two parties should compromise to fully apply the law envisioned. The law they were speaking of is the Barneto law--named for the agricultural minister of the previous cabinet. The law calls for the return of the land to the former owners. Obviously, this proposal was unacceptable and the PCP could not subscribe to it. The Communists continued making various efforts to change the situation. As you can see, the charges in the press are not true. The purpose of those accusations is to mislead public opinion and pass the buck to others.

In conclusion, the talks filed for three fundamental reasons: First, at the last moment the PS refused to give any support, even with the barest guarantee. For example, no guarantee was given for the proposals submitted by the PCP on cardinal points aimed at putting a stop to the offensive against the agrarian reform and defending and consolidating the gains of nationalization. These are an integral part of the democratic regime enshrined in the constitution and are the basis for the country's economic recovery.

Second, the PS tried to impose its own will and finally adopted a hardened stand, without wanting to budge.

Third, in the final part of the talks it became clear that the PS plan involved sharing power with the CDS. It was clear that the Socialists intended to enter into pacts on essential issues with the CDS and carry out a rightwing policy. It was also clear that they wanted to reach a general agreement with the Communist Party--without first providing an answer to the core of the workers' demands and aspirations--so that it could give a leftist cover to its alliance with the CDS and thus halt the discontent within its own ranks and spread confusion and hesitation in the labor movement.

The Communists were the first to regret that the talk had come to an end. In spite of everything, we are interested in pursuing the talks with the PS. As a matter of fact, the PS and the PCP command enough votes in the Assembly to form a majority of the left. It is a pity that the PS does not accept a coalition that would insure, by constitutional means, the consolidation of democracy, bound for socialism. The PCP position at the talks was based on the application of a policy of principles, always fighting for the defense of the essential gains of the revolution and at the same time maintaining a flexible policy in nondecisive and less important matters. In this connection, we can disclose that there were various nonessential points which met the approval of the two parties, but on those points which could provide substance to a pact, the two parties never reached agreement.

The PCP will never negotiate any pact that is against the interests of the workers, the interests of the revolution and the interests of a democratic and independent Portugal.

Meanwhile, we again stress that, although firmly upholding its positions, the PCP never broke the talks.

[Question] What is the PCP position toward the PS in reference to the fall of the first (?constitutional) government?

[Answer] The PCP stand toward the PS is, and will be, one of outstretched hands, and we will do our utmost to find common points of understanding. Insofar as the policy of the PS-CDS government is concerned, the PCP must abide by the constitution. Portugal's present constitution is one of the gains of the April revolution. The PCP respects it and will do everything to defend it. We are aware that with the CDS presence in the government, efforts will be made to insure the position of reactionaries and fascists in the state machine. Measures will be taken to limit and regulate, in an authoritarian way, the exercise of democratic freedoms, notably the rights of the workers. Attempts will be made to accelerate the pace of capitalist, agriculturist and imperialist recovery, with the result that the country's economic situation will worsen and affect the lives of the workers. We are, therefore, aware that the PS-CDS coalition Government (?unquestionably) poses a new and dangerous situation.

The position of the PCP is that the constitution must be respected. If it is not respected, the PCP, with the masses' support, will prevent the PS-CDS government from violating the constitution and carrying out a policy that is contrary to the interests of the nation. In national politics no government which seeks to implement such a policy can last long. We are sure that the workers, the democrats, and the forces on the side of democratic rule and the gains of the revolution will rise to the occasion and impose a democratic alternative that effectively insures the way out of the crisis and the building of a better life in a free, prosperous and independent Portugal which meets the will, hopes and aspirations of the Portuguese people.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH SWEDEN--A cooperation plan for 1978 was signed in Stockholm today between the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the USSR-Sweden Society, and the Union of Sweden-Soviet Union Societies. The plan provides for further cooperation between the societies. In 1978 the Union of Sweden-Soviet Union Societies is preparing inter alia to extensively celebrate the memorial day to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, Soviet Constitution Day and several other noteworthy days. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 29 Jan 78 LD]

JORDAN CALLS ON U.S., USSR TO FIND MIDDLE EAST PEACE

LD080734Y Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Amman, February 7, TASS--Jordan thinks highly of the Soviet-American statement on the Middle East and calls on the Soviet Union and the United States to coordinate their efforts to establish durable and just peace in the region on the basis of the U.N. Charter and the relevant resolutions of the U.N. This was said by the Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran during a meeting with a visiting Soviet delegation led by S. Nikitin, head of the Main Board for Foreign Tourism under the USSR Council of Ministers.

He stressed that peace in the Middle East could only be reached through full withdrawal of the Israeli troops from occupied Arab territories, including from eastern Jerusalem, the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestine people and guaranteed sovereignty and security for all the countries in the region.

M. Badran emphasized the need for the Palestine representatives to be allowed to take part in the process of the Middle East settlement, and any talks aimed at [word indistinct] the Palestine problem.

The head of the Jordanian Government added that if Israel continues to follow its policy of aggression and territorial expansion the peoples of the Middle East and the whole world would be faced with a serious threat.

In conclusion he expressed satisfaction with the development of Jordanian-Soviet cooperation in various fields.

ARAB LEADERS CONDEMN AS-SADAT'S POLICY AT ALGIERS CONFERENCE

LD070945Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Algiers, 3 February TASS--A conference of a number of Arab heads of state and spokesmen is continuing here. On the first day of work the participants in the conference discussed the situation which has taken shape recently in the Near East.

Speaking at the conference, Algerian President H. Boumediene, chairman of the Algerian Council of the Revolution, condemned the capitulatory anti-Arab policy of Egyptian President as-Sadat. "This conference," he stressed, "is not directed against either the Egyptian people or Egypt, toward which we have feelings of sympathy and respect. At the same time, we state with the utmost clarity and frankness that the policy now followed by the Egyptian Government completely contradicts the decisions of previous summit conferences of Arab countries."

Dwelling on the position of the participants in the conference, the Algerian president emphasized that their immutable and principled course is aimed at thwarting all imperialist plans in the Near East. He highly praised the position of Syria and the policy of the PLO leadership which, as H. Boumediene stressed, are playing the main role in opposing Israeli aggression.

After the Algerian president's speech the heads of other delegations addressed the conference, unanimously confirming the correctness of the conclusions made at the Tripoli conference which, on behalf of the Arab people, condemned the separate talks between the Egyptian president and the Israeli leaders.

Algerian Foreign Minister A. Bouteflika spoke at a press conference at the end of the first day of the Algiers conference. Syrian President H. al-Asad, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Y. 'Arafat and the heads of other delegations, he reported, emphasized that they had given the Egyptian president no authority to speak on their behalf.

To this I would like to draw the attention both of the world community as a whole and of those who are holding direct talks with As-Sadat, A. Bouteflika said. By his policy, he continued, As-Sadat has gravely undermined efforts at establishing a genuinely just peace in the Near East by attempting to subject the Arab countries to imperialist influence. In the opinion of the participants in the conference, the Algerian minister emphasized, the attempts to block the Soviet Union from participating in the Near East settlement have upset the correlation of forces in that region and created a serious threat to the independence of the Arab states and the future of their people.

M. al-Qadhdhafi, general secretary of the Libyan General People's Congress, arrived today to take part in the Algiers conference.

## Plan of Action Outlined

LD071403Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 78 p 5 LD

[Report by V. Peresada: "The Main Directions Are Worked Out"]

[Text] Algiers--The conference of leaders of Algeria, Libya, Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] and the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO], which is taking place here, has worked out the main points of the plan for joint action in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for a just settlement in the Near East.

One of the plan's main tasks is to strengthen the Palestinian resistance movement and consolidate relations between Syria and the PLO. The meeting participants declared anew that only the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative--the PLO--has the right to act on their behalf.

The conference noted the need for even more active support for the Arab progressive forces' course on the part of the Arab world, the nonalined countries, all international progressive forces and all people of good will.

Condemning the policy of separate deals, the conference participants stated that the only way to hasten the establishment of peace in the Near East is to return to the collective decisions formulated at previous all-Arab conferences.

It is not a matter of excluding Egypt from the Arab community, Algerian Foreign Minister A. Bouteflika said at a press conference. But the Egyptian leadership has no right to pursue, on behalf of the Arab world, a capitulationist policy which rejects previous joint decisions, he said. As-Sadat cannot make all the Arab countries follow in the wake of the imperialist course and his capitulationist policy.

## Unified Command Planned

LD061646Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 6 Feb 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The summit conference of the leaders of Algeria, Libya, Syria, the PDRY and the PLO has ended in Algiers. The participants adopted a political resolution in which they drafted the basic tasks of the struggle for a just Middle East settlement. The participants, as in the Tripoli conference, firmly indicted once more the unilateral line of President as-Sadat. The resolution notes that it has now become clear that this line is part of the U.S.-Israeli plan that seeks to perpetuate the occupation of Arab territory and to deprive the Palestinian Arab people of their national rights.

The Algiers conference approved the charter of joint action which seeks the formation of a unified command of the participating states and the establishment of a financial assistance fund and other assistance to the states which confront the aggressor and also the establishment of a joint information center.

The Algiers conference has shown that there are forces in the Arab world which can continue to wage the struggle for a genuine and just settlement of the Middle East conflict. In this, they intend to rely on the support of the international forces which persistently defend the legitimate rights and interests of the Arab people.

At the conference, the role of the Soviet Union in a Middle East settlement was particularly noted. The delegations of Syria, Libya, Algeria, PDRY and the PLO noted the pressing need for the effective participation of the Soviet Union in all stages of the settlement of the conflict.

At a press conference held in Algiers, Algerian Foreign Minister Bouteflika stated that it was Soviet weapons and nothing else which in 1973 enabled the Arabs to destroy the myth of the invincible Israeli Army.

To sum up the results of the Algiers conference, one can say that the conference said "no" to separate capitulationist deals and called for joint active actions against imperialism, Zionism and all those who urge the implementation of the conspiracies and anti-Arab actions in the Middle East.

## PDRY PRIME MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT BEFORE LEAVING MOSCOW

LD041624Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 4 Feb 78 LD

[Excerpts] We report from Vnukovo Airport on the departure of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad [Hasani]:

At the conclusion of the official visit to the Soviet Union by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad [Hasani], member of the Central Committee of the Political Bureau of the United Political Organization-National Front and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, left Moscow today.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad was received by Leonid Brezhnev during his visit. Their meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendship, frankness and understanding. Soviet-South Yemeni relations and the prospects of insuring their development, the situation in the Middle East and in the Horn of Africa and some other important international issues were discussed. When opinions were exchanged the unity of viewpoints in the matters discussed was underlined.

During the visit the PDRY and Soviet Union delegations signed important documents for the development of Soviet-South Yemeni economic cooperation. Before leaving he made statement Moscow radio correspondent:

[Hasani--recorded] Our visit to the Soviet Union was a complete success. The visit's results meet the interest of the two friendly peoples. The success of this visit has been a practical result of the good sentiments which the Soviet Union has toward us, a result of its desire to strengthen friendship between our peoples.

Our conversation with Leonid Brezhnev and our meeting and talks with other leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet Government were held in the spirit of friendship, cordiality, mutual understanding and proletarian internationalism. The exchange of opinions concerning the present international situation in Europe, the Middle East, the Horn of Africa, the south of Africa and identity of views and appraisals of the required solutions to satisfy the wishes of the era's revolutionary forces and [words indistinct]. This identity of views materialized in the joint statement which will be issued tomorrow. I would like to say here that regarding the international situation our two sides are fully agreed that there cannot be peace in the Middle East without the full Zionist withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the complete recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, including their right to establish an independent national state. This viewpoint is also identical rega ing the danger to the Horn of Africa. We agree with the Soviet comrades that in order that peace may be secured in this area and that better conditions may become available for the social (?progress) peaceful coexistance and peaceful development, war must halt, war which is mobilized by world imperialism, and a democratic dialog should be started in order to find peaceful solutions for the existing disputes.

Regarding world peace, our two sides are agreed on the need for strengthening world detente and the elimination of hotbeds of tension and imperialist bases which threaten the world peace especially in Europe and the Indian Ocean.

Regarding relations of friendship between our two countries we can say that the visit has produced results in various fields of scientific, economic, commercial and cultural cooperation which will have a positive influence on the future of our friendship.

As I leave the Soviet Union [words indistinct] I would like to express profound satisfaction and appreciation for the warm welcome and hospitality and the atmosphere of friendship and understanding when prevailed in our talks with the Soviet comrades. I and my comrades are satisfied with the talks which took place toward continuing the course of friendship and cooperation which responds of our two peoples and all peoples of the world who aspire to total liberation, social progress, democracy and (?independence). [recording ends]

PDRY Media Praises Results

LD071430Y Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Aden, February 7, TASS--"The negotiations in Moscow have been successful and have contributed to the further strengthening of the bonds of friendship, linking our two countries", said 'Ali Nasir Muhammad [Hasani] member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the United Political Organizational National Front, prime-minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, who paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the head of a government delegation.

"We exchanged views frankly and in the spirit of mutual understanding and friendship on topical problems with the Soviet leaders", he said. The visit to the USSR has confirmed that Democratic Yemen has loyal friends on which it can rely. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for its invariable solidarity with the struggle waged by the people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and other Arab nations.

The results of the visit remain in the centre of attention of South Yemeni mass information media. The newspapers, radio and television qualify as the main event of the visit the reception of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The newspapers publish the full text of the joint communique on the visit, noting the fruitful nature of the Kremlin talks.

The ADEN INFORMATION AGENCY points out that the Soviet Union's support played the decisive role in defending the revolutionary gains of the people of Democratic Yemen. Close relations of friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, the commentary stresses, are a dependable guarantee of further advancement along the road of social progress. We are convinced that the visit to the USSR of the government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad will open up new horizons for strengthening and developing relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples.

AL-QADHDHAFI SENDS MESSAGE TO AFRICAN LEADERS ON CHAD DISPUTE

LD072230Y Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, February 7, TASS--Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, general secretary of the General People's Congress of Libya, send [words indistinct] to the heads of state of Gabon, Niger, Togo, and to the secretary general of the Organization of African Unity, William Eteki-Mboumoua in connection with the decision of the Republic of Chad to break off diplomatic relations with Libya.

In his message the Libyan leader stresses that his country has (?avidly) sought all-round development and strengthening of friendly goodneighbourly relations with Chad and with all other states in the region. Referring to certain disputes that have arisen between Libya and Chad, the message says that Libya proposed to hold a meeting of the foreign ministers of the neighbouring states--Libya, Chad and Niger--in the Niger capital Niamey on February 7 this year [words indistinct]. The secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Affairs of Libya, At-Turayki, flew to Niamey to attend the conference. However, the document points out [words indistinct] relations with Libya.

The stand taken by the Chad Government runs counter to the spirit of African unity and [word indistinct] principles, says Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's message to African leaders.

ISRAELI MILITARY REPORTEDLY CAPTURES LEBANESE TERRITORY

LD081050Y Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, February 8, TASS--According to the Palestinian news agency WAFA, Israeli troops entered the territory of Lebanon and seized the vast Ayn Yarun area near the border. At the same time, units of the Lebanese conservative forces backed by Israeli artillery entered the center of the region, the populated locality of Yarun and made wholesale searches and arrests among the peaceful population.

ISRAELI CP's WILNER DEPRECATES ISRAEL'S EXPANSIONISM

LD040945Y Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 4 Feb 78 LD

[Text] London, February 4, TASS--No stable peace will come to the Middle East until the Israeli Government is forced to abandon its expansionist policy, Meir Wilner, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel, said in an interview to the English newspaper MORNING STAR. Whatever decisions are taken by President Carter and President as-Sadat in Washington this weekend, he said, there would be no real peace without a solution of the Palestine problem on the basis of recognising the rights of the Palestine Arab people to determine their own future.

Meir Wilner said that one of the main factors in bringing about a just peace would be the development of a broad peace front in Israel itself--and there were already signs that this could be created.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel stressed that many Israeli people have been seduced by the demagogic postures of Premier Menahem Begin who had not really given up ill-gotten gains. But these illusions, M. Wilner said, were now being dissipated.

DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS CONTINUE IN NABULUS

ID081002Y Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Amman, February 8 TASS--All schoools and other educational establishments were closed in Nabulus, the biggest town on the Israeli-occupied western bank of the Jordan River. Demonstrations against Tel Aviv's establishment of militarized settlements in the occupied Arab lands and against As-Sadat's capitulatory policy are held in the town for the third day in succession. Students are in the front ranks of the demonstrators. Large police units were sent to disperse demonstrators. Tens of Arab patriots were arrested.

U.S. WILLINGNESS TO SELL ARMS TO MOROCCO NOTED

LD070809Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Washington, 3 February TASS--The U.S. Government intends to supply Morocco with U.S. weapons. As an official State Department spokesman declared, "the Moroccan Government has made a request to the United States that it be sold certain types of arms," and the administration has already begun consultations on this question. According to a New York TIMES report, it is planned to supply Morocco with 24 OV-10 Bronco aircraft and 24 Cobra military helicopters worth a total of approximately $100 million.

The U.S. Government, the New York TIMES points out, has informed members of Congress that it intends to permit Morocco to use all this equipment outside its own borders. The newspaper writes that a Moroccan delegation visited Washington last fall and held talks on the purchase of batches of weapons for combatting the Polisario Front.

MILITARY BASES MUST BE WITHDRAWN FROM CYPRUS

LD071814Y Moscow in Greek to Greece 1900 GMT 6 Feb 78 LD

[Yuliy Rozanov commentary]

[Text] The solution of the Cyprus problem--and this is underlined by the Cypriots themselves--cannot be just unless it provides for abolition of the military bases and withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cyprus.

We recall that after Cyprus achieved its independence in 1960, England was forced to leave the island but has been able to preserve its military bases there. They say they are under English sovereignty but all these years they have been visited frequently by American units. This became particularly obvious during the events in the Middle East in 1973 when practically all the European allies of the United States refused to allow their territories to be used for the transportation of arms to Israel. At that time the English military bases in Cyprus formed an air supply link to ferry arms to the Israeli aggressor. A little while later, when the Lebanese crisis broke out, American Marine units were transported to these same English bases in the event of an armed invasion of Lebanon.

And now under the pretext of patrolling the area to supervise thedisengagement of Egyptian and Israeli troops, American U-2 spy planes are stationed on the English military bases in Cyrpus. In addition to these, judging by foreign correspondents' reports, plans to build new military air and naval bases on the Karpas Peninsula are being worked out in the Pentagon. And this is regarded, as the reports underline, as an important step in the plans to turn Cyprus into an American-NATO base in the eastern Mediterranean. In this connection the same reports recall that even as early as the beginning of last year when the U.S. President's special envoy, Clifford, was touring Greece, Turkey, and Cyprus on a so-called mediation mission. He was trying to achieve the transfer of the English military bases to Cyprus under NATO and U.S. control.

Military observers of foreign countries link these persistent demands with the now well-known U.S. plans to deploy the neutron bomb on the territory of Western countries.

Ignoring the well-known UN resolutions on Cyprus, the imperialist circles of the West want to impose a solution to the Cyprus problem which would link Cyprus with NATO and would contribute to the consolidation of NATO's position in the area of the eastern Mediterranean. This would mean abolition of the independence of the Cyprus Republic and transformation of its territory into an unsinkable aircraft carrier of the United States and NATO.

The now departed president of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios, often stressed that the policy of Cyprus was to achieve withdrawal of all foreign troops and liquidation of all foreign military bases. This objective of the Cypriot people finds clear expression in the foreign policy of the present-day leadership of Cyprus. The UN resolutions on Cyprus correspond to this objective; they stress that the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country can be guaranteed only on condition that the military bases are abolished, all foreign troops are withdrawn and foreign interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Cyprus terminated. The Soviet Union fully supports the position contained in the UN resolutions on Cyprus. The Soviet people once again declare their solidarity with the just struggle of the people of Cyprus for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Cyprus and the restoration in the country of a stable peace.

PRESIDENT OF CYPRUS INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET TELEVISION

LD051928Y Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 5 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 5 TASS--Spiros Kiprianou, the president of Cyprus, in an interview shown on Soviet television today, expressed deep gratitude to the USSR and other countries of the socialist communisty for their consistent stand of solidarity with the people of his country. "From the very beginning we have been welcoming the Soviet Union's proposal on convening a widely-representative international conference on Cyrpus under the U.N. aegis, he said. We continue supporting this proposal. We strive for such a solution to the problems of Cyprus which must envisage genuine independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity of the country. In other words, the question is to achieve settlement ensuring the country's unity and the inalienable rights of the entire people of Cyprus, both Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots".

"A just solution to the Cyprus problem, Spiros Kiprianou emphasized, must be based on implementation of appropriate U.N. resolutions, which call for withdrawal of foreign troops from the territory of Cyprus, an end to foreign interference, and the return of refugees to their homes in the conditions of security. We firmly come out for the problem of Cyprus to be handled only within the U.N. framework--on the basis of the charter and resolutions of that organization. The international movement of solidarity with Cyprus is an important factor in our efforts to achieve a just solution to the Cyprus problem". In conclusion president Kiprianou expressed confidence that the movement will continue to contribute in many respects to the search for a lasting settlement on the basis of the known U.N. resolutions.

KOSYGIN, GROMYKO GREET TURKISH COUNTERPARTS

LD272234Y Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 27 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 27, TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has sent a message to Bulent Ecevit, conveying sincere congratulations and the best of wishes on the occasion of his appointment to the premiership of the Republic of Turkey. In his reply message Bulent Ecevit expressed gratitude for the congratulations and the good wishes. Aleksey Kosygin and Bulent Ecevit expressed the hope that the relations between the USSR and Turkey would be successfully developing in the spirit of goodneighbourliness and mutually beneficial cooperation, for the good of both countries, in the interest of stronger universal peace.

Gromyko-Okcun Exchange

LD031146Y Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 3 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 3, TASS--Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko has sent Gunduz Okcun a message of congratulations and the best of wishes on the occasion of his appointment as foreign minister of the Republic of Turkey. In his telegramme of reply Gunduz Okcun expressed gratitude for the congratulations and the good wishes.

FURTHER MATERIAL ON HORN OF AFRICA CONFLICT

NATO 'Interference'

LD072055Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Commentary by Aleksandr Druzhinin, political observer for All-Union Radio and Television]

[Text] The foreign press continues publishing reports on military interference by the United States and other NATO countries in the events in the Horn of Africa. Here is Aleksandr Druzhinin:

News from Washington indicates that yet another U.S. destroyer had entered the Red Sea. Three warships flying U.S. flags are now near the Ethiopian shore. If one were to supplement this report with well-known facts demonstrating that the Somali side in its aggressive actions against Ethiopia is widely employing U.S. M-42 tanks, Italian grenade launchers, and other weapons from the NATO arsenal, then a fairly complete picture emerges of the direct interference of th United States and its partners in the events in the Horn of Africa.

Meanwhile, they continue to maintain in Washington that the United States is, allegedly, assuming a position of noninterference. At the same time, they accuse the Soviet Union and other socialist countries of whipping up the Ethiopian-Somali conflict.

Allow us, then, to ask why are they sending U.S. weapons to Somalia? Why are there U.S. naval ships in the Red Sea? They are hardly there for a pleasure voyage. Events in that troubled area clearly show that the United States and its allies, in rendering military support to Somalia, first and foremost aim at undermining the progressive transformations of a socialist nature, which are being implemented by the present Ethiopian leaders, and at a simultaneous blow to the national liberation movement on the entire African Continent.

It should also be noted that Washington has its own economic and strategic interests in the Horn of Africa because the southern exit from the Red Sea, where Ethiopia is situated, is a key to the Persian Gulf, rich in oil. The Pentagon's aim is to establish military control here. In the north, the way to the Red Sea is the Suez Canal, situated on Egyptian territory. And it is not surprising that that country is being strenuously drawn into its maneuvering by the United States.

It has become known that Egyptian President as-Sadat, who has just ended his visit to Washington, has stated that if he is given U.S. weapons he would not direct them against Israel. As-Sadat made it clear that these weapons will be used to support Somalia's actions against Ethiopia.

Thus, relying on the NATO countries and the reactionary Arab regimes, the United States is expanding its military interference in the events in the Horn of Africa and is whipping up the Ethiopian-Somali conflict.

There is hardly any need to prove that such a policy greatly contradicts the interests of normalizing the situation in that area. These interests, which are defended by the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and many other states of the world, require that relations between Ethiopia and Somalia be settled not on the field of battle but at a negotiating table. These interests require: Immediate withdrawal of Somali troops from Ethiopian soil, settlement of the conflict on the basis of mutual respect by both sides for the principle of territorial integrity, sovereignty, and noninterference in each other's affairs.

## West's 'Six-Point Plan'

LD071314Y Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, February 7, TASS--"The armed forces and people's militia detachments of Ethiopia have launched a successful offensive in the eastern front. The Somalian troops, which invaded Ethiopian territory, are suffering heavy losses in men and material, are leaving behind armaments in the hasty retreat," Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, secretary general of the Provisional Administrative Council of Ethiopia, said during a press conference in Addis Ababa.

The aggressive war against Ethiopia, he said, was unleashed by the Mogadiscio regime with the encouragement and active support of imperialism and its henchmen--the reactionary Arab regimes. The Somalian leaders would not have dared embark upon such a dangerous venture without their assistance.

The United States, Britain, France, FRG and Italy, the council's spokesman continued, have drawn up a 6-point plan providing for larger support to the Somalian aggressors, instigation to expand the aggression in Ogaden, more active involvement of the reactionary Arab regimes in the conflict, internationalising the latter, strengthening of the "fifth column" within Ethiopia, and, finally, for the launching of hostile propaganda against Ethiopia. The West's open interference in the affairs of the African Horn countries complicates greatly the search for a peaceful settlement.

## Presence of Foreign Troops

LD071652Y Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

["Aiding the Aggressor"--TASS headline]

[Text] Rome, February 7 TASS--Seven thousand foreign soldiers, including troops from Egypt and Saudi Arabia, have been brought to Somalia to take part in military operations against Ethiopia in the Ogaden Desert. This was announced at a press conference at the Ethiopian Embassy in Rome by the head of the Ethiopian revolutionary information centre, Girma Neway. The foreign troops, Neway said, have already arrived in Mogadiscio and are being taken to the area of military operations in the Ogaden.

The head of the Ethiopian revolutionary information centre said the foreign servicemen operate the military hardware that was supplied to Somalia lately by the West. In the course of military operations, he said, the Ethiopian Army has already captured NATO weapons.

Girma Neway rejected concoctions by Western propaganda about the participation of Soviet and Cuban servicemen in the conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia. He stressed that Ethiopia does not have any territorial claims whatsoever to Somalia or to any other neighboring country.

## London TIMES Accusations

LD080648Y Moscow TASS in English 0642 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 8, TASS--TASS commentator Aleksandr Bokhonko writes: The British newspaper TIMES is exasperated: It does not like the Soviet Union's attitude towards the events in the Horn of Africa. It does not like Soviet policy in Africa altogether.

Frightening the readers with Moscow's alleged crafty designs, the newspaper accuses the USSR of stirring up the Somali-Ethiopian conflict and, moreover, in--attempts at establishing a colonial rule in Africa, neither more nor less!

It is well known that the Soviet Union has done and is doing everything it can to prevent an escalation of the Somali-Ethiopian conflict and its developing into a wide international crisis. The USSR, which upholds the principle of inviolability of borders including that in Africa, is for a peaceful settlement of the conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia through talks on the basis of the sides' mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other.

Quite evident is also another thing: The actions by the Somali leadership which continues military actions against the neighboring country glaringly contradict the principles of the U.N. Charter, and the OAU decisions while certain Western circles are trying, so to say, to add fuel to the fire and virtually encourage the aggressor.

It is not evidenced, for example, by the fact that the FRG granted a credit of 53 million marks to the Somali leadership and that a larger part of the sum may be used for the purchases of weapons?

This is what happens: Those countries which are for a peaceful settlement of the conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia turn out to be, by the logic of the times, nearly "guilty" of the conflict whereas NATO member states which support the aggressor appear nearly in the role of "peace-makers." A strange "logic," indeed!

## Ethiopian Defense Fund

LD061722Y Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 6 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, February 6 TASS--There is a growing campaign in Ethiopia to collect money for the defence fund which was established at public initiative to help regular troops and people's militia who are fighting against external aggressors and remnants of counterrevolutionary gangs inside the country. About half a million birrs, proceeds from the sale of agricultural produce were donated by the peasants of Sidamo Province to the fund in recent days.

During the existence of the defence fund, millions of birrs have been added to it. But the collection of funds is not the only form of support to those defending the gains of the revolution. Many donate their blood to the blood banks. Clothes and footwear are sent to the fighters, and their families are taken care of by various institutions and organizations.

## Addis Ababa Clemency

LD061738Y Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 6 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, February 6 TASS--More than 600 former members of underground groupings are facing the public court of six town residents' associations of the Ethiopian capital, reports today the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY. In giving evidence to the court they described how they became victims of deceit by those who do not give up hope for the restoration of the old order in Ethiopia. They asked the court for clemency so as to have an opportunity to redeem their faults.

The public court, the news agency reports, agreed to leave them free so that they could make a contribution to the common cause of the national-democratic revolution.

ETHIOPIAN SPOKESMAN: PEOPLE WILL DRIVE OUT AGGRESSORS

LD072208Y Moscow TASS in English 2158 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

["Rebuff to Slanderous Propaganda"--TASS headline]

[Text] Addis Ababa, February 7 TASS--Ethiopia lays no territorial claims to any country and will never perpetrate aggression against Somalia. The only solution capable of stopping bloodshed in the Horn of Africa is immediate withdrawal of the Somalian forces from the Ethiopian territory and an end to interference in her internal affairs, said Tamerat Ferede, member of the standing committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia and head of the PMAC department of information and public relations.

Speaking at the opening of the "press week" today which is attended by more than 60 foreign newsmen representing the leading news agencies, the press, radio and television of many countries, he stressed that the Ethiopian people are resolved to uphold their national unity and the gains of the revolution and to drive out the invading aggressor and crush internal reaction.

False propaganda against Ethiopia being spread by the Western mass media and fabricated by the expansionist circles in Somalia and the reactionary Arab regimes, said Tamerat Ferede, causes the wrath and indignation of the people in this country who view it as a weapon of the counter-revolutionary forces. The main goal of the Ethiopian revolution, he said, is to grant genuine rights, equality, freedom, justice and democracy to the broad masses of the people.

The PMAC spokesman called on the participants in the conference to take advantage of the opportunity to objectively assess the events taking place in Ethiopia and see for themselves who comes out for peace and genuine democracy and who pursues anti-popular and anti-democratic goals and seeks to split the country.

AFRICA 'ALARMED' BY FRG MISSILE RANGE IN ZAIRE

LD071602Y Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, February 7, TASS--Continuing on the territory of Zaire is work to expand the missile testing range of the West German company "Orbital Transport und Raketen" (OTRAG). As reported by West German newspapers this testing range is one of the biggest ever to be created by NATO countries.

Under an agreement between Zaire and OTRAG, the latter "received" a huge territory that is as big as the territory of five African states put together--Rwanda, Burundi, Gambia, Swaziland and Djibouti. OTRAG and the companies of the West German military-industrial complex backing it can operate on the range without any whatsoever restrictions, using it first of all to launch into the atmosphere and outer space rockets of any type. The West German press describes this testing range as "a state within a state." The testing range in Zaire is being used for military purposes, that is for such activities that are forbidden on the territory of the FRG by international agreements, writes the Swedish newspaper ARBETET. The Hamburg weekly ZEIT notes that it is OTRAG's intention to turn the FRG into a "missile power".

According to press reports, not only West German specialists who have trained at missile centers in the United States but also American experts are taking part in the creation of the missile testing range on the territory of Zaire, where the testing of nuclear-missile weapons is possible.

The missile testing range in Africa causes well-founded alarm not only in countries neighboring on Zaire but also throughout the world.

CHILEAN MERCENARIES ALLEGEDLY INVOLVED IN NAMIBIA

LD071900Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1430 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Summary] The troops of the Chilean fascist junta are taking part in military operations against SWAPO patriots in Namibia, fighting on the side of the Pretoria regime. This has been announced by the executive secretary of SWAPO, Nyamu.

"In the opinion of analysts, the strengthening of the military alliance between Vorster and Pinochet is not an accidental development. They have long ago established political, economic and military cooperation in order to counter the national liberation movement. Moreover, the organizers and inspirers of the alliance between the fascist Pinochet junta and the racist Vorster regime are the Western imperialist powers. As the TIMES OF ZAMBIA stresses, the Chilean and South African rulers are united by their common basic interests and are most closely linked with imperialism. Having (?to cope) with the situation alone to oppose the growing liberation struggle of the Namibian people against the South African occupation, the Pretorian rulers, with the blessings and direct aid of the imperialists, are utilizing the services of the fascist Pinochet junta.

"Chile's military interference in Namibia, in the opinion of the African public, represents an attack of the imperialist and Western forces against the national liberation forces in Africa. It is caused by the incapability of [words indistinct] to counter the SWAPO patriotic forces. [words indistinct] that the Pretorian authorities have recruited 1,500 Chilean mercenaries with the aid and on the funds of the American Central Intelligence Agency.

"However, as facts reveal, the desire of the imperialists to unite the efforts of the racists and hired killers of the Chilean fascist junta in order to try saving their positions in Namibia are bringing no results. The Namibian patriots under the leadership of SWAPO--which is conducting an armed struggle for the country's true independence--are winning more and more big victories in the battles against the racists and their stooges. During the fighting conducted by the SWAPO patriots last year more than 1,500 mercenaries were put out of action. At the same time, the expert use by the Namibian patriots of guerrilla tactics in waging their attacks has enabled them to limit their own losses in personnel. The successes of SWAPO are to a great extent determined by the fact that the overwhelming majority of the Namibians support the soldiers of this organization.

"SWAPO on its part stresses that it fully agrees to the decisions of the United Nations that general and free elections be held under the observation and control of the United Nations in order to enable the Namibian people to freely determine their future. To create an atmosphere capable of conducting free elections it is essential in the opinion of SWAPO to fully pull occupational troops out of Namibia."

PRETORIA'S TIES WITH 'IMPERIALISTS' SEEN AS 'SINISTER'

LD072104Y Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, February 7 TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Osipov reports: A sinister collusion of imperialism and racism against the forces of freedom and progress in Africa--this is how the public of the continent qualifies the Western countries' growing economic, financial and military ties with the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa.

Western countries' assets in the Republic of South Africa reached an astronomical sum of more than 20,000 million dollars. British capital investments--3,000 million pounds sterling--are in the lead, and they continue to grow annually by 50 million pounds sterling. 6,000 subsidiaries of British firms operate in different spheres of South Africa's economy. Closely behind the British rivals are American industrialists, represented by 350 companies. They hold a dominant position in the automobile, electronic, electrotechnical and oil industries. According to the United Nations organization, total American capital investments in the Republic of South Africa reached about 2,000 million dollars last year, and the trade turnover--more than 2,500 million dollars.

The FRG's contribution to South Africa's economic and military potential is about 600 million marks. In the Republic of South Africa France is represented by 100 firms, many of them operating in the military industry. In recent years Japan joined the set of the Vorster regime's major trade and economic partners.

Financial cooperation of the main capitalist powers of the world with South Africa's racists reached substantial proportions. 40 branches of foreign banks are functioning in the Republic of South Africa; they finance civilian and military projects. The U.S.-controlled International Monetary Fund granted about 500 million dollars in loans to the racist regime in the past two years.

With the help of NATO member-countries the apartheid regime is steadily building up its military potential. South Africa's military industry can now produce many types of small arms and heavy armament. Military-transport planes "C-130 Hercules" were purchased in the United States. France and Israel supply the regime with submarines. South Africa's army is fitted out with British "Centurion" tanks, French, West German and Israeli missiles.

South Africa's "Silvermine" electronic tracking center which was established in the Republic of South Africa with the help of military specialists from the United States, Britain and the FRG has been included into NATO's general scheme as well as a big naval base in Simonstown.

The African and world public received with indignation the recent reports on the apartheid regime's atomic armament efforts. The nuclear potential of the Pretoria regime, which was promoted in every way by Western powers, is now becoming a reality. A huge atomic center is under construction at a rapid pace in Koeberg, near Capetown.

All these facts testify to closely interwoven military-economic interests of Western countries and the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa. Free Africa, the newspaper NOTICIAS DA BEIRA writes in this connection, firmly remembers that the apartheid state relies on the foreign monopolies' tremendous support, that with arms received from Western countries the racists make short work with patriots of the Republic of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe.

INTENSIFIED REPRESSION OF AFRICANS REPORTED IN RHODESIA

LD071702Y Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

["The Will of the Patriots Will Not Be Broken"--TASS headline]

[Text] Maputo, February 7 TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksey Vashchenko reports:

The racist authorities in Rhodesia are intensifying terror and repressions against the African population. The punitive operations carried out by the racists have reached particular scope in the Nyabira, Noton and Bindura areas near Salisbury. A special "Selous Scouts" group is operating there. The cutthroats are zealously fulfilling the order of the authorities "to restore order in the surroundings of the capital." Acting with impunity, they kill children, women and old people, destroy crops and burn down villages.

The purpose of this campaign, says a military communique of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, is to intimidate the civilian population, to make it stop supporting the patriots who are conducting an armed struggle against the unlawful racist Smith regime. But neither the cold-blooded murder of unarmed people nor other acts of violence can make the Zimbabwe people give up its freedom struggle, the communique stresses.

The uprising of prisoners in a concentration camp, in the so-called Shinga "protected village" late in January, is convincing evidence of the front's growing influence in the country. On deciding to start preparations for the uprising the inmates contacted men of the Patriotic Front, achieved liberation with their help and joined the ranks of the liberation forces.

SENTENCES IMPOSED IN NGOUABI ASSASSINATION TRIAL

LD071352Y Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Brazzaville, February 7, TASS--An open trial of a group of plotters involved in the assassination of the President of the People's Republic of the Congo, Marien Ngouabi, perpetrated in March of last year, has been concluded in the special revolutionary court of Brazzaville. Under the court decision, eleven defendants were sentenced to death (one of them in absentia), four were sentenced to life imprisonment and 17 to various prison terms. 14 persons were acquitted. The local press wrote in connection with the trial that the assassination of Marien Ngouabi is one of the links of the imperialist plot aimed at undermining the Congolese revolution.

INDOCHINA

SRV UN ENVOY ISSUES STATEMENT ON RECALL, BLAMES U.S.

LD071610Y Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] New York, February 7, TASS--The permanent representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations, Dinh Ba Thi, has published a statement in connection with the trumped up charges made by U.S. authorities against him of being involved in "espionage activities". The actions of the U.S. Government, which resorted to slander, the statement stresses, contradict the United Nations Charter and the 1947 agreement of the United Nations headquarters. Dinh Ba Thi announced that in accordance with instructions from the Vietnamese Government he is leaving New York.

The provocative U.S. act against the permanent represenative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the United Nations is extensively condemned in United Nations circles.

The permanent representative of the USSR to the United Nations, Oleg Troyanovskiy, the chairman of the group of East European countries, permanent representative of Poland Henryk Jardszek and the permanent representative of Bulgaria, Alexander Yankov called on the United Nations secretary general, Kurt Waldheim. They voiced concern over the U.S. actions that are incompatible with the commitments assumed by the United States as the host country of the United Nations headquarters.

The coordinating bureau of non-aligned countries, the biggest single group in the United Nations, has issued a statement of support and solidarity with Vietnam.

'TOP SECRET' CAMBODIAN REPORT REVEALING ATTACKS CITED

LD071553Y Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 78 p 3 LD

[Correspondent A. Levin report: "'Top Secret'"]

[Text] Vietnamese-Cambodian border, Ho Chi Minh City-Hanoi--Before describing the document of which I have a photocopy lying in front of me, I want to quote in full the note it ends with:

"Point two is top secret and is not to be distributed among the population or armed forces personnel. It can only be brought to the attention of top leading cadres so that we can keep the initiative in our hands."

What sort of document is this and why did the Cambodian authorities want to keep its second point secret? It is a report made on 17 July 1977 at a conference of eastern Cambodia's leading workers and point two concerns the military aspect of the present Vietnamese-Cambodian border conflict. It acknowledges the need to "increase the vigilance and combat capability" of the Cambodian Armed Forces and "to resist aggression resolutely." "If they (the Vietnamese--A.L.) attempt aggression against us we will have to stop them and destroy them, not only on our territory but also on their own territory." If they try.... But the border conflict has been dragging on since April 1975, and the Cambodian authorities are constantly stating that their actions are in answer to acts of provocation by Vietnam. It is natural to ask: What provocations can we be talking about here? The reply is clear and does not require additional comment. It is simply that this document proves that the Cambodian authorities are doing everything to force their soldiers to believe in alleged aggression by Vietnam.

The report itself did not reach the soldiers since point two contains even more frank pronouncements. I will describe them below. At numerous political classes and meetings personnel are constantly told that Vietnam is the "aggressor." On the border I was allowed to look at the notebook of Chhimm Phin, a platoon commander with the 2d Infantry Division, who had been taken prisoner. One of the entries was made at a meeting on 31 July last year when the commanders were acquainted with the documents of the above-mentioned conference. The entry has been made hurriedly, scrappily and concisely. Here are extracts: "Cambodia's relations with Vietnam and Thailand and the first half of the year...for 27 years Vietnam has been trying to enslave us and swallow us up. It is trying to destroy our people, but they will not have any success. In the first 4 months of this year we killed over 4,000 inhabitants and we burned 90 percent of the houses."

How can this be linked with, for instance, the 3 October 1974 letter from the Communist Party of Cambodia [KCP] Central Committee to the Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP] Central Committee which observes that the victories won by the Cambodian people "cannot be separated from the aid of the party and people of Vietnam and our brothers and comrades in arms"? Or with the KCP leadership's telegram of congratulations to the VCP Central Committee on 3 February 1976 on the occasion of the VCP's 46th anniversary which states that the Cambodian leadership "expresses the deepest thanks to the Vietnamese party and people for their support and aid in the period of the national liberation liberation struggle and in the new historical period since the liberation of Cambodia"?

But let us return to the document with which I began my narrative and to the franker statements in it that those quoted above. Point two contains the following: "We will force them to fear us and a period will pass during which they will be obliged to defend themselves. We must carry out reconnaissance and know their camp's situation so that we can be ready to attack them and destroy them. At present, we still cannot pursue the line advanced in point two, time is needed for that. Combat operations must be conducted not in individual sectors but everywhere."

The provisions of the secret document are the best possible supplement to the leaflets which I found in a Tay Ninh Province border region. One of them says: "Remember that this has been Cambodian territory since time immemorial; Cambodia's territory will extend to Saigon."

To judge by the leaflets, the Cambodian side does not intend to end its provoking actions against Vietnam. Point two of the secret report from which I have now quoted twice proves that all these acts of provocation are carefully premeditated. This is also supported by the stories of captured Cambodian soldiers with whom I talked. Here is the story of Nhun Saran commander of a 23d Artillery Regiment gun crew.

"When I was ordered to cross the border and carry out reconnaissance on Vietnamese territory, I tried to refuse because I do not regard Cambodia and Vietnam as enemies. But it was impossible to refuse because refusal carried the threat of the death penalty. In general, it must be said that our citizens has now been deprived by the authorities of all democratic rights and freedom of movement."

One Cambodian soldier was taken prisoner not far from the village of Tan Lap which I wrote about in my last report. His story supplements the picture of carnage painted by 14-year-old Kho Khi Myung.

"Before sending us to the border," said Siem Savin, a private in the battalion which took part in the attack on the village of Tan Lap, "the commanders tried to arouse hatred in us toward the Vietnamese. They said that Vietnam was our No 1 enemy and that Veitnam was the aggressor. The commander explained a secret plan for a sudden attack and we crossed the border by night. The company in which I served was ordered to block the number 27 Vietnamese border post in Xa Mat (the name of a commune including the village of Tan Lap--A.L.) and other subunits were ordered to destroy Vietnamese villages. What the soldiers from the neighboring company told us after the operation was terrible: They had burned the villages completely, shot old women and children and raped young women before the eyes of their parents. I realized that we were committing a crime but fear of the commanders' punishment for disobedience forced me to carry out the order."

In Chanthon, deputy battalion commander of the 501st Regiment of the 3rd Infantry Division, taken prisoner in November 1977, said that he did not understand Cambodian actions. He said that he did not understand how the Cambodian authorities, who had allied with Vietnam in the struggle against imperialist aggression, could send troops to Vietnamese soil with the order to burn, kill and pillage.

The Cambodian authorities, as can be seen, are bringing misfortune not only to the population of the Vietnam border regions but also to the inhabitants of their own country. The present border conflict in no way attests to a conflict between the two peoples. The blame for the conflict rests fully with the Cambodian leadership which is obstinately refusing to hold negotiations to settle it.

PRESS ACCOUNTS CLAIM PRC SUPPORTS CAMBODIA

LD071630Y Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Paris, February 7, TASS--Commenting on military actions in the area of the Vietnamese-Kampuchean frontier, the western press says that Kampuchea relies on Chinese support. FRANCE PRESSE reported that most of the Kampuchean army units are equipped fully with Chinese arms.

It is reported from Hong Kong that Chinese military shipments to Kampuchea include heavy artillery which is used for shelling Vietnam's rear districts. As the New York TIMES reported, Peking has sent hundreds of military advisers to Kampuchea.

Teng Ying-chao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, who recently visited Phnom Penh, promised to the Kampuchean leaders further support by China, UPI reports.

'FAR EAST TRIANGLE' RAISES SPECTRE OF 'COMMUNIST AGGRESSION'

LD031530Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 3 Feb 78 LD

[Summary] The people of Southeast Asia have met with alarm the statement of official representatives of the Japanese national defense board that Japan intends to give Seoul military aid amounting to $78 million. During the next 3 years South Korea will receive from Japan more than $3 billion in financial support.

"Noting that never before has Japan rendered military aid in such astronomical figures, many military observers consider at the same time that Japan itself in the given case does not play the leading role and that standing behind it are the militaristic circles of the United States of America. That such conclusions are well founded and correct can be seen from the circumstance of the intentions of the Japanese Government proclaimed immediately after the latest American-Japanese conference on questions of defense, at which, as it was reported, the Americans directly demanded that Tokyo sharply increases its military aid to Seoul.

It is not difficult to realize that putting into effect a plan for expanding and strengthening of military ties between the two Asian states, each of which is attached to the United States military machine with aid of so-called bilateral treaties on joint defense, the Americans are pursuing first of all their own goals and resolving their own task. What these goals are and what Washington is counting on can be seen from the frank statements made in the American naval magazine (UNITED STATES NAVAL INSTITUTE PROCEEDINGS). The magazine points out that the ultimate goal of all the actions and undertakings of the Pentagon in the given region is to create, on an official basis, a new military alliance with the participation of countries which are already tied up to the United States by bilateral military treaties.

"As is known, this is not the first year the Americans have been milling over the idea of setting up a three-sided military alliance in the Far East approaches to Asia. Practically immediately after the American expeditionary corps was compelled to get out of Indochina, the Pentagon shifted the center of its aggressive preparations to the Far East bridgehead, viewing it as the most advantageous strategic position on the Asian Continent and the ocean surrounding it. Moreover the plan for not only strategic military [word indistinct] of its bridgehead, but the possibility of preserving the American military presence in the foreseeable future compelled them to do this. So it is no coincidence that out of the 130,000 contingents of American forces now at U.S. war bases in Asia about 100,000 are deployed particularly in that region. Neither is it a coincidence that on the territory of precisely these countries there is a whole arsenal of tactical nuclear weapons which the Americans have in Asia.

"One must note that in preparing the groundwork for setting up a new militarist alliance the Pentagon intends to radically review the commitments of its allies and to have broader and all-round control both over the South Korean as well as the Japanese Armed Forces. Taking upon itself the role of initiator of the new pact the American military agency at the present moment has had as its prime task to consolidate and expand mutual understanding between all the sides of the triangle. And the first practical step in this direction are the joint military demonstrations off the shores of the independent Asian states which are periodically being conducted under the supervision of American generals. It is significant that the establishment of the new bloc is being held on a background of a propaganda accompaniment. The American information organs, trying to [word indistinct] the necessity and the timeliness of setting up such an alliance, declare that it will allegedly serve as a means for containing communist aggression, as a counterbalance to the Red military menace.

"However, throughout the whole of USIA today, which is well acquainted with the practical doings of American imperialism, there can hardly be found any people who are capable of believing this old worn out myth. After all the peoples of this continent well realize that the new militarist step of Washington contains a threat to the security of any Asian country no matter how far it is from the new Far East triangle."

JAPANESE MONOPOLIES HAVE 'BACKSTAGE CONTACTS' WITH KOREA

LD071440Y Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, February 7, TASS--Correspondent Vladimir Kuchko reports:

New facts of backstage contacts of Japanese monopolies with the South Korean regime of Pak Chong-Hui have come to light. The "Kawasaki Jukdge" metallurgical concern and the "Nisseiwayi" trade company have spent 30 million yen on bribing South Korean officials in order to obtain contracts on the delivery of equipment for an insulations factory. The order, whose cost was overestimated almost 100 per cent, yielded the owners of the companies of profit of almost 500 million yen. This was reported by the newspaper MAINICHI.

The newspaper ASHAI disclosed the machinations of the Japanese monopolies and Seoul. It was established that the "influential South Korean businessman", who got a 750 million bribe from Tanabe, president of the "Mitsubishi Seji", one of the major Japanese trade companies, and who, as a matter of fact, admitted getting this bribe, was in fact, the ex-treasurer of Pak Chong-hui.

A part of the profits from the contract on the delivery of railway cars, received by a cons consortium of four commercial firms, including the "Mitsubishi", was pocketed by the Seoul ruler himself and his entourage. 222 million yen were transferred to the United States and used to finance the operations of the South Korean CIA in America.

Means to pay for the different orders, placed with Japanese concerns and companies, said the newspaper MAINICHI, are obtained by the Seoul regime in the form of "aid" from the Japanese Government.

JCP MEMBER CITES U.S. MILITARY ACTIONS AS THREAT TO ASIA

OW080117Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 6 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tetsuzo Fuwa, Japanese Communist Party member of the House of Representatives, said at a Diet session that the [Japan-U.S.] security treaty has become a real threat to the peace and security of Japan.

Citing a document of the U.S. forces in Japan and quoting remarks by U.S. military personnel, Fuwa said:

Using the security treaty, the U.S. forces are turning Japan into a stronghold for armed aggression in the Far East. This is shown by the fact that U.S. marines are constantly training at their bases on Okinawa to cope with a so-called emergency on the Korean Peninsula. U.S. 18th Tactical Fighter Wing aircraft make daily flights from bases in Japan to practice air strikes. A radio guiding [LORAN-C] station, designed to coordinate U.S. military operations in the northwestern Pacific, is under construction at Kashiwa city, Chiba Prefecture, and this means increased danger from the use of the U.S. military bases in Japan.

PRC PROVOKING RUPTURE IN SOVIET-JAPANESE RELATIONS

LD031303Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Feb 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura dispatch: "Playing Into Peking's Hands"]

[Text] Tokyo--Seeking to complicate Soviet-Japanese relations, Peking has again issued a blatently provocative appeal. Chi Teng-kuei, vice premier of the PRC State Council, told a regular visitor from Tokyo--Kuno, a Diet member from the ruling party, that the only way for Japan to resolve the territorial problem (meaning the illegal territorial claims on the USSR) is to struggle against the Soviet Union.

Kuno hardly had time to report to the Japanese ruling party headquarters on the results of his visit to China before Peking Radio sent explanations of Chi Teng-kuei's appeal to Japan. Appealing to the basest chauvinism, the Chinese announcer said to the radio listeners: "The Japanese nation is a great nation and will not for long allow the Soviet Union to remain in its northern territories" (this is what the rightwing circles of Japan call the Soviet islands which the revanchists are claiming, Yu. B.). In order to eliminate any doubt of the broadcast's point, Peking Radio explained that Peking sees the "struggle against hegemonism" in a "determined struggle" against the Soviet Union. The Chinese leadership is trying to include an appeal for this struggle in the text of the planned Japanese-Chinese "peace and friendship" treaty.

In other words, the Chinese leadership is stating quite unambiguously that it wants Japan not only as a partner in the "peace and friendship" treaty but also as an ally in actions against the Soviet Union. In this context the actions of individual representatives of the Japanese ruling camp must cause concern.

In particular, S. Inamura, member of the Japanese Government and director general of the Prime Minister's Office, made a trip to the Soviet islands in a patrol vessel on 18 January. Moreover, Japanese newspapers reported that the trip was made "dangerously close" to Soviet ships patrolling in protection of the USSR's state borders.

This "trip" can only play into the hands of people wishing to drive a wedge into Soviet-Japanese relations and prevent their forward development. This hardly meets the interests of the Japanese people.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN NAKHODKA--The all-union Dalryba fish industry association, which has been supplying walleyed pollock to Japanese firms for more than 10 years, has been holding meetings with Japanese importers in the Dalintorg export-import office. The Japanese delegation has been taken on a tour of the port city and familiarized itself with the activities of public organizations. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW]

## NICARAGUA EVENTS CHARACTERISTIC OF LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENTS

PA080329Y Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 25 Jan 78 PA

[Valentin Mashkin commentary]

[Text] The protest strike against the recent murder of anti-Somoza leader Pedro Joaquin Chamorro continues in Nicaragua. That strike is not the only evidence of the volatile situation in the aforementioned Central American country. It is well known, for example, that progressive organizations were preparing massive protest demonstrations against U.S. support for the dictatorial regime. The demonstrations were to be held during the visit to Managua of Terence Todman, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. Was this perhaps the reason why the U.S. diplomat postponed his visit to the Nicaraguan capital? It could be. It is not in Washington's interest, especially now, for its emissary be received by indignant demonstrators, because Washington is trying more than ever to present itself as a friend and benefactor of Latin America. This is the purpose of the propaganda campaigns [words indistinct] in the style of the campaign in defense of human rights. However, it so happens that Washington's words do not match up in any way with its actions. While moralizing on the necessity for respecting civil rights, the United States has at the same time resumed military aid to Anastasio Somoza, one of the vilest tyrants not only in Central America, but in all Latin America.

Understand me correctly! The defense of human rights is undoubtedly a noble cause, but--and this but is very important--it is a noble cause only when words are confirmed by actions. (?The postponement) of Terence Todman's visit, the strike and other events connected in one way or another with Nicaragua are commanding great attention in Latin American and world public opinion. This is the reason why the events in this small country are characteristic of the processes which are developing throughout the continent. I will explain myself. In the last few years, newsmen, including myself, have spoken more than once about the counteroffensive of the unified forces of U.S. imperialism and the domestic oligarchy against the positions of the fighters for the true liberation of Latin America. This counteroffensive has generated, among other things, the chain reaction of the [words indistinct] of the reactionary military pronouncements. At the present time, the Latin American dictatorial regimes are all, without exception, experiencing a crisis, which is also a crisis of the policy of imperialism and its allies, the bourgeoisie and Latifundist circles of Latin America.

No, the counteroffensive of the continental reaction has not yet been stopped, but obviously it is beginning to founder. Proof of this is the explosive situation which is emerging in Nicaragua, a country which for decades has been, one could say, a classic model of a dictatorial regime with the trademark "made in U.S.A."

## SOVIET-CUBAN CULTURAL PROTOCOL SIGNED IN MOSCOW

LD071752Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Excerpts] A protocol on cooperation between the ministries of culture of the USSR and the Republic of Cuba for 1978-1980 was signed in Moscow today. The document provides for the further development of the fruitful cultural relations between the two fraternal countries. The signing of the protocol was attended by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture of the USSR; Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of culture of the Republic of Cuba, and Severo Aguirre del Cristo, ambassador of Cuba to the USSR.

PRAVDA REVIEWS VOLUME 6 OF BREZHNEV SPEECHES, WRITINGS

LD0713llY Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 78 pp 2-3 LD

[Unattributed review: "Following the Correct Path, Lenin's Course"]

[Text] Soviet society has entered its seventh decade of development. In a period which is brief from the viewpoint of world history it has traveled a path equal to centuries: It has built developed, mature, socialism, and the Soviet way of life, which is humane and promotes the all-round flourishing of the individual, has become established.

An in-depth description of the results of the 60 years which have elapsed since the victory of the October Revolution and of its influence on the fate of mankind, a generalization of the colossal experience of creative labor and the struggle of the Soviet people successfully advancing toward communism under the leadership of the glorious Leninist party, an analysis of the urgent questions of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, a definition of the uniquely difficult and large-scale tasks of developed socialism and the ways of solving them--such is the content of the sixth volume of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches and articles "Following Lenin's Course" published by the Political Literature Publishing House. The works included in the volume are distinguished by their scientific and creative approach to social processes and phenomena and represent an outstanding contribution to Marxist-Leninist theory. The fruits of the collective reason of the party and the experience of its diverse organizational and ideological and political work in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions find concentrated expression in these works.

1.

The period covered by the contents of the anthology (from April 1976 through December 1977) is an important historical phase in the life of the Soviet people and the Leninist party and in the development of the world revolutionary process. It was precisely this peculiarity of the period under review which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his article for the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA: "In the history of the Soviet Union the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution will occupy a special place. It is the year of the adoption of the new USSR Constitution which reflects the results of the entire revolutionary and transforming activity of the party and people since the victory of October and gives a clear view of further communist building." (p 622) The main result is that in the USSR a developed socialist society has been built which is gradually growing into a communist society.

The works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev connected with the adoption of the new USSR constitution, the report "Great October and the Progress of Mankind" and other material in the book give a concept of developed socialist society as an historically inevitable and law-governed stage in the establishment of a communist social and economic set-up.

Developed socialist society is based on powerful advanced industry and on large-scale, highly mechanized agriculture which makes it possible in practice to make the ever fuller satisfaction of citizens' varied needs the main and immediate aim of social development.

Mature socialism resolves complex tasks of social development. Millions of working people have mastered the difficult science of organizing social life, including the science of planning and running the economy. Citizens' awareness is being molded on a new socialist basis.

Having revealed the profound qualitative advances in the economy, social relations, political organization and spiritual culture of the society which has entered the phase of developed socialism, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev concludes that the common denominator of all these changes is the growing social homogeneity of Soviet society. The indissoluble alliance between the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia has become even stronger. The differences between the main social groups are gradually being erased. All our country's nations and nationalities are becoming even closer by the very course of their life. A new historical community of people has been formed--the Soviet people.

All this makes it possible to look on developed socialism as a period when the restructuring of all social relations on the collectivist principles inherent in socialism is completed. This provides full scope for the operation of the laws of socialism and for the emergence of its advantages in all spheres of social life and insures the organic integrity and dynamism of the social system and its political stability and indestructible internal unity.

It is legitimate to rank the teaching on developed socialism with the greatest theoretical revelations in the field of scientific communism, inasmuch as, according to F. Engels, the question of transitional steps to communist society "is the most difficult question of all...." (K. Marx and F. Engels, "Essays," Vol 38, p 108) This teaching is given particular weight because it serves as the theoretical foundation for concrete political decisions and forms the scientific basis and ideological and political fulcrum for solving specific tasks of economic, social and cultural building.

The book elucidates precise reference points for today's diverse activity of the party and people and key problems of communist creation. The party is confidently implementing V.I. Lenin's instruction that "it is impossible to build communism without a store of knowledge, equipment and culture...." ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 39, p 314)

The central task in economic development is to steadily improve the efficiency of social production and the quality of all work. The 10th 5-Year Plan, as the book notes, "in many ways differs from its predecessors. We have set the task of achieving profound qualitative improvements in the structure and technical standard of the national economy and of substantially changing its entire fact" ( p 113). The work program for the party and all its organizations as well as economic and trade union organs and labor collectives in resolving this task set by the 25th CPSU Congress is thoroughly substantiated in the speeches by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to the CPSU Central Committee October (1976) Plenum, during the ceremony to the Hero City Gold Star to the city of Tula and at the 16th USSR Trade Unions Congress, in other materials included in the collection and also in the speech at the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) Plenum, which forms the basis of the creative efforts of the party and the people in the third year of the 5-year plan.

Key problems of improving our economy are posed with breadth and urgency: the need to improve capital construction and improve the efficiency of such basic sectors as the extractive industry, the power industry and metallurgy; to elevate agriculture to a new technical and economic level; to increase in quality and quantity the production of consumer goods; to solve problems of labor resources by accelerating the growth of labor productivity and to improve the efficiency of foreign economic relations. The book speaks openly and with Bolshevik directness of shortcomings which remain to be eliminated and difficulties which remain to be overcome.

The efforts of the party are directed toward insuring in every possible way a rise in the standard of organization and coordination of all components of our society, an improvement of the economic management mechanism, a combination of the administrative centralism inherent in our social production with local initiative, the bringing of deeply latent resources into circulation, observance of the strictest possible policy of thrift and care for the skillful disposal of what has been produced or created by the labor of the Soviet people. All these questions are at the center of attention of the nationwide socialist competition in the 10th 5-Year Plan period.

One of our chief resources is the creative activity of working people. To support and disseminate every valuable initiative submitted by innovators is the direct duty of party and social organizations and economic and soviet leaders, the book says. The greetings from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev addressed to leading workers, kolkhoz members, labor collectives, cities, rayons, oblasts and republics which have achieved outstanding results in labor are graphic evidence of the unabated attention the party gives to the development of the nationwide socialist competition and the mass initiative of working people.

The increase in the creative potential of our society is made possible by the social policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the constant rise in the material and cultural living standards of the Soviet people, the improvement of people's labor and everyday conditions and the growth of their professional training and education. The party attaches especially important significance to the constant and purposeful improvement of ideological work, which stimulates the constant growth of working people's awareness and their level of organization and creative activity.



The mature socialist society built in the USSR corresponds to a new stage in the development of the Soviet political system and socialist democracy. The conclusion formulated and thoroughly substantiated by the CPSU on the development of the Soviet socialist state, which has carried out the historical functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, into the state of the whole people is a new word in Marxist teaching on the state. That conclusion, which is supported by an analysis of the essential qualitative features of developed socialist society, is enshrined in the 1977 Soviet Constitution--the fundamental law of the first ever socialist state of the whole people.

The party proceeds on the basis that the nationwide cause of communist building can be successful only under conditions of developing and improving socialist democracy in every sphere of social life. Precisely for this reason, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev notes, "AT THE STAGE OF MATURE SOCIALISM AND UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF THE STATE OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE THE INCREASINGLY EXTENSIVE AND ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF THE WORKING MASSES IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LIFE OF THE COUNTRY HAS BECOME FIRMLY ESTABLISHED AS THE CENTRAL DIRECTION OF THE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET SOCIETY" (p 629). [passage printed in uppercase published in boldface type] A conscious and responsible attitude by every USSR citizen to labor for the benefit of society and to his social duty can only be molded in that way.

The book thoroughly and specifically examines problems of improving the activity of soviets and strengthening their ties with the masses, the organs of state and economic administration, people's control, social organizations and labor collectives.

Socialism and democracy are inseparable. The USSR Constitution, drawn up on the initiative of the party and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and with his direct participation, grants working people unprecedently extensive socioeconomic rights and political freedoms and provides firm guarantees for their implementation. At the same time it confirms the principle of the organic unity of the rights and duties of citizens and their mutual correspondence. "Providing scope for the political, economic and spiritual activity of citizens and their representatives and organizations, our democracy directs those activities toward aims which the entire people and the whole of society are interested in achieving." (p 634)

The CPSU--the leading and guiding nucleus of the entire Soviet political system--acts as the main initiator and guarantor of the further improvement of socialist democracy. The party is tirelessly concerned for all Soviet people to fully enjoy the rights granted by the USSR Constitution, for the working people themselves to have a good knowledge of these rights and to know how to use them, and for the masses' political and legal culture to grow constantly and in turn to be expressed in their increasingly broad participation in the administration of the affairs of society and the state. In encouraging the development of democracy, the party is itself acting in accordance with the principles of socialist democratism, on the basis of the constitution. "Soviet Communists, like all Soviet people," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev notes, "are well aware that absolutely no privileges for the party ensue from the constitutional enshrinement of the leading role of the CPSU in our state and society. On the contrary, this imposed on it a heightened responsibility, for the CPSU performs its guiding role not by the force of power but thanks to its high political authority and ideological influence among the masses." (p 635)

The book shows the enormous international significance of the new USSR Constitution and the great magnetic force of the example of socialism, socialist democracy and practical, real, humanism embodied in the Soviet way of life.

3.

The analysis of specific international problems in the sixth volume of "Following Lenin's Course" is inseparable from the development of the fundamental positions of Marxist-Leninist theory. The world-historic significance of Great October and the successes of real socialism for the progressive development of mankind is comprehensively revealed here, the total experience of the development of world socialism is creatively interpreted, and the further paths of the world's revolutionary renewal and the prospects of the struggle for peace in our world are depicted scientifically.

The main international result of Great October is the emergence and development of the world system of socialism. It is therefore natural that the book should pay paramount attention to the alliance, friendship and cooperation of the socialist states rallied by common ideas and interests and by ties of comradely solidarity and mutual aid. The volume's articles show convincingly how the close cooperation between the socialist countries is becoming an organic part of our entire life and how the working masses themselves are taking a direct and active part in building fraternal relations.

In the course of accumulating the collective experience of socialist state building scientifically substantiated guidelines, verified in practice, are elaborated. These help to find, under the specific conditions of different countries, the correct solutions to the complex problems of establishing and developing the new society.

The book formulates in a theoretically generalized form the general, fundamental, inalienable features of socialist revolution and socialist building which remain and retain their force for all the multiplicity of specific forms. Fundamental importance attaches to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's conclusion that whatever the specific conditions in the countries building socialism, the stage of its improvement on its own basis--the stage of mature, developed socialism--acts as an essential link in social transformations, as a comparatively protracted period in development on the path from capitalism to communism. Here the comprehension and use of the potential of developed socialism is simultaneously the transition to the building of communism.

The book's important theoretical conclusions drawn from the overall experience of the development of world socialism are also significiant for determining the prospects of social development in nonsocialist countries. All the more so since, as the general crisis of capitalism intensifies, the masses' desire for fundamental change grows. The objective economic and sociopolitical preconditions for the transition to socialism have become very ripe. Socialism has become an objective condition and an urgent requirement for man's further progress.

The international communist movement is a force designed to play a great part in history. Under conditions where the overall crisis of capitalism is intensifying and where the bourgeoisie is maneuvering to strengthen its positions and weaken the masses' leaning toward socialism, the communist parties are seeking to improve the strategy and tactics of their revolutionary struggle. The communists' vocation is to lead the masses toward the fundamental aim, toward socialism. To achieve this noble aim, the book notes, principles must never be sacrificed for proletarian internationalism. Loyal to the great brotherhood of the world's communists, the CPSU tirelessly recalls that this principle retains its great significance in our day too and is a mighty and tested weapon of the communist parties.

At the same time, the book notes, our party, like the other Marxist-Leninist parties, firmly adheres to principles which are universally accepted in the communist world--equality, independence, and noninterference in internal affairs.

The theme of solidarity with the national liberation movement runs through the book. The liquidation of the colonial system of imperialism in its classic form is described as a phenomenon of world-historic significance. The profound process of the breakdown of the colonial heritage is gaining strength. The process of the progressive development of many countries which have liberated themselves is advancing confidently and their role in international life is growing. Zigzags in the policy of young states and also sometimes regression are not excluded in the course of the fierce skirmishes against the exploiter elements and their foreign patrons. Fresh examples of such zigzags may be found, for instance, in certain Near East countries. But the general direction of development is indisputable. Many articles in the volume express justified confidence in the invincibility of the peoples' aspiration toward independent development and national and social progress.

The volume devotes a great deal of space to burning problems of war and peace. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has played an outstanding role in the theoretical and political elaboration of these problems and in the formation and implementation of the USSR's current foreign policy. [paragraph continues]

His indefatigable activity in strengthening general peace is characterized by Leninist principledness in the assessment of topical problems, a scientific understanding of new trends in the world arena, an ability to determine the chief elements of the complex changes in international life, consistency and persistence in upholding the great cause of peace and security of the peoples and a realistic, flexible approach to the solution of foreign policy tasks.

The materials of volume 6 reveal the impressive panorama of the Soviet Union's tireless struggle for the fundamental normalization of the international climate. The reader can see for himself the way in which the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, are carrying out the instructions of our party's 25th congress--to steadily increase efforts in the struggle for lasting peace. The congress' program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the freedom and independence of the peoples is being successfully implemented; a great deal has been achieved.

The principles of peaceful coexistence are quite firmly established in international affairs as the only realistic and sensible principles. The good changes in the world are tangible and concrete. The code of just interstate relations, which places a legal, moral and political barrier in the way of those who like military adventures, is acknowledged and enshrined in international documents. The first and as yet modest understandings to close certain channels of the arms race have been reached. There is an expanding, ramified network of agreements covering many spheres of peaceful cooperation among states with different social systems.

The book provides a scientific analysis of the contradictory nature of the international situation. The opportunties for strengthening peace are constantly increasing. At the same time, the lurking dangers are also growing. "International relations," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "are now at a crossroad leading either to increased trust and cooperation or to an increase in mutual fear and suspicion and an arms buildup--paths leading ultimately either to lasting peace or, at best, to teetering on the brink of war. Detente makes it possible to choose the path of peace" (p 595).

The volume presents a well-argued expose of the activation of the West's militarist forces which represent the aggressive line in international politics. The stepping up of the arms race by NATO is a trend which greatly endangers mankind. It becomes even more dangerous with the appearance of increasingly barbaric methods of warfare such as the neutron bomb. Characteristically, the West is conducting the arms race to the accompaniment of various anti-Soviet, anticommunist campaigns and the book shows how unfounded and hypocritical they are.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev defines the task of halting the arms race as most vital and urgent. And the important and realistic conclusion is drawn that substantial prerequisites exist in the world for focusing states' efforts on insuring a radical breakthrough in the matter of disarmament. The forces of socialism and peace have the kind of influence which makes progress toward the solution of the cardinal task of modern times possible.

The reader will find in the book the whole complex of the USSR's initiatives and concrete and realistic proposals on limiting the arms race and effecting disarmament. The Soviet initiatives have been approved by many peoples and states; a number of them have been discussed at responsible international forums. The main thing now, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, is to move on from disarmament talks to real disarmament steps.

The book by the outstanding fighter for peace and progress is filled with valid philosophical optimism and unshakable confidence in mankind's bright future. "We are approaching the era when socialism in one specific, historically conditioned form or another will be the dominant social system on earth bringing with it peace, freedom, equality and well-being for all toiling mankind" (p 598).

Volume 6 of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works reveals the tremendous creative contribution of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman to the development of our party's revolutionary theory and policy and to the formulation of the majestic plans of communist building. Widespread recognition of the services of this outstanding figure of the CPSU and Soviet state and of the international communist movement was strikingly evident during the celebrations of L.I. Brezhnev's 70th birthday. To working people his name is synonymous with our party's course, elaborated by its recent congresses--a fruitful course filled with concern for the interests of the people and the effectiveness of communist building, and the successes of its domestic and foreign policy.

The new volume of the "Following Lenin's Course" collection will undoubtedly be greeted with tremendous interest by readers and will enhance the communists' ideological arsenal. The works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev make it possible to assimilate in greater depth the law-governed patterns of the life of our socialist society and the trends and paths of the development of international relations and to portray in full the Leninist party's tremendous activity in the leadership of the great work--the creation of the material and technical base of communism, the further improvement of social relations and the formation of the new comprehensively developed man.

MAN DETAINED BY PEOPLES COURT HOOLIGAN, NOT VICTIMIZED

LD071618Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1519 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--In accordance with the law, the people's court of the Moscow Kalininskiy Rayon has detained for 10 days Andrey Tverdokhlebov, who caused a disturbance and insulted workers of the militia.

This fact would not have deserved any attention if certain unscrupulous Western propaganda organs had not attempted at the time to depict Tverdokhlebov as some kind of "victim" "suffering for his belief." Tverdokhlebov was previously tried for vicious slander and recently served his term of punishment, a TASS correspondent was told by the people's court. Returning to Moscow, this "fighter for justice" resumed his usual hooliganism.

BRIEFS

BASOV ELECTED ZNANIYE CHAIRMAN--Basov, the prominent Soviet scientist, academician and Hero of Socialist Labor, was today elected chairman of the board of the Znaniye Society. The plenum of the board of the All-Union Znaniye Society debated organizational questions and also heard information about the work of the board's presidium to implement remarks and suggestions made at the Seventh Congress of the All-Union Znaniye Society. Academician Basov is one of the fathers of quantum electronics. He is the laureate of the Nobel prize for research in quantum radio-physics. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

## 1977 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE VIEWED, GREATER EFFORTS URGED

LD031241Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jan 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Go Further, Achieve New Successes"]

[Text] The entry of the land of soviets into its seventh decade of history was marked by shock work and a new burst of patriotic initiative by the millions. With their minds and hearts the Soviet people adopted the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) Plenum and the program tenets and conclusions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech. The working people responded warmly to the letter of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee "on launching socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1978 plan and for intensifying the struggle to raise production efficiency and work quality."

In plants and factories, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in institutes and institutions of the service sector a businesslike, active search for additional reserves for raising labor productivity and for ways to achieve the best results with the least expenditure is under way. New, stepped-up socialist pledges aimed at resolving key tasks to insure overfulfillment of the year's plan are being adopted everywhere.

The remarkable initiative of the foremost Moscow collectives, which pledged to complete the third-year targets of the 5-year plan by the first anniversary of the new USSR Constitution, has found wide support. High targets have been set in the pledges of the inhabitants of Leningrad and of the workers of the Moscow region, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan and Rostovskaya, Sverdlovskaya and other oblasts, cities and republics.

There are essential conditions for the realization of the tasks we have been set. The report of the USSR Central Statistical Administration "On the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the development of the USSR national economy in 1977" convincingly shows this yet again. The working people of the Soviet Union, the report notes, implementing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, marked the 60th anniversary of Great October and the adoption of the new USSR Constitution with further successes in the country's economic and social development.

We have something to our credit; we have something to be proud of. The increase in industrial production in the year totalled 5.7 percent against the 5.6 percent planned and 4.8 percent achieved in 1976. The plan for the sale of output was fulfilled by all USSR ministries and union republics with the exception of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the USSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry. Work continued on resolving the most important problems of scientific and technical progress and on raising the productivity of social labor.

Agricultural workers, in difficult weather conditions, attained a higher gross output than in the first year of the 5-year plan and gathered 195.5 million tons of grain and record cotton and rice harvests. The plan for purchases of potatoes, milk, eggs, wool and other types of produce was fulfilled. Meat production grew 9 percent in the year.

The economy's fixed capital grew by approximately R110 billion. The capacities of the Ust-Ilimsk GES and the largest thermal power plants in Europe--the Zaproozhye and Uglegorsk--were commissioned to the full amount planned. The first power unit with a capacity of 1 million kilowatts at the Chernobyl AES became operational. [paragraph continues]

All sectors of industry, agriculture and transport added additional major capacities. New enterprises to produce consumer goods were built.

The social program of the 5-year plan is being successfully implemented. The national income now totals R398 billion. About four-fifths of it is channeled directly toward the people's well-being. Per capita real income grew 3.5 percent in the year and retail commodity turnover increased 4.4 percent. Some 2.2 million well-appointed apparements were built from all sources of financing. The living conditions of almost 11 million Soviet citizens were improved and many of them obtained accomodation in buildings erected according to new standard designs and with more comfortable and better-planned apartments.

Soviet people worked well and conscientiously last year. At the same time the Central Statistical Administration report notes that there were shortcomings in the work of industry, transport, in agriculture and in capital construction. Several ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers did not insure fulfillment of the targets for the production of individual types of industrial output and the growth of labor productivity. The plans for commissioning and starting up production capacities were underfulfilled, and the volumes of uncompleted construction and the residue of uninstalled equipment grew.

At a number of enterprises and sites the amount of work time lost is still great, machinery is allowed to stand idle and the overexpenditure of raw and other materials, fuel and electric power is permitted. Losses of grain, potatoes, vegetables and fruit occurred during harvest, transportation, processing and storage. All this creates certain difficulties. The most common cause of this lies in the fact the CPSU Central Committee December plenum noted that the planning and economic organs and associations and enterprises are not consistent enough in trying to raise production efficiency and improve work quality. It is therefore essential to raise the level of exactingness in the struggle for plan fulfillment.

The successful fulfillment of 1978's intensive plan targets demands the elimination of existing shortcomings and bottlenecks. The need for the highest level of organization, order and discipline in all spheres and in all sectors of economic work comes to the fore. The fate of our plans is decided primarily in the worker collectives. Raising efficiency and quality, rationally using everything we have at our disposal, actively searching for internal reserves, relying on the creation of a sociopolitical climate which engenders the desire to work better, more productively, without holdups and creating an atmosphere of intolerance of any infringement of discipline--this is what distinguishes the socialist pledges of the foremost collectives.

"It is essential," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "to maintain and strengthen labor enthusiasm and the rhythm of the jubilee competition. Work better today than yesterday, and better tomorrow than today. And better means with emphasis on quality, efficiency and the growth of labor productivity. This is the heart of socialist pledges, as indeed of our economic activity as a whole."

We have all the conditions for the plan of the 5-year plan's third year to be exceeded by all enterprises and associations and by all republics, krays, oblasts, cities and rayons, to make 1978 a year of true shock labor.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA REPORTS ON PREPARING EQUIPMENT FOR SPRING FIELD WORK

LD072241Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration today released data on the preparation of equipment for spring. By the beginning of February around 2.1 million tractors had been overhauled in the country. Their state of preparedness as well as that of all sowing and soil-cultivating equipment is higher than for the same period last year. Mechanizers of the Ukraine, Stavropolskiy Kray and Vladimirskaya Oblast are fully prepared for spring work. Work in farm workshops and Selkhoztekhnika in Belorussia is proceeding apace.

Some Kirovets Not Ready

LD080232Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Summary] The Central Statistical Administration has released figures on preparation of machinery for the spring. Here is commentator Aleksandr Buvinskiy:

The figures show that servicing of practically all kinds of equipment is progressing faster than last year. In actual fact the work has begun earlier than usual. If we are to achieve a gross grain yield of 220 million tons and increase output of other agricultural products it is essential that sowing be done at the right time. Hence the need for machinery to be ready at the right time. In 2 months nearly 120 million hectares are to be sown to various crops. Farms in the Ukraine, Stavropolskiy Kray and Vladimirskaya Oblast are now fully ready for sowing, while in Ivanovskaya Oblast sowing drills and plows had been serviced before 1 January. They were also the first in the country to complete servicing of combines. Servicing of harvesting equipment is also proceeding faster everywhere than last winter. There was a time when this work was left to the spring or even the summer, but this method did not work out in practice.

"If servicing is going pretty well overall there are still some individual figures in the Central Statistical Administration report which cannot fail to arouse concern. More than one quarter of all the powerful Kirovets tractors are not yet ready for work because of a lack of spare parts. This great debt to the rural workers is owed by the Altay engine works which manufactures crankshafts for the DT-75M and T-4 tractors."

In the south much warmer weather is expected today and tomorrow, which will make it possible to get on actively with field work.

KRASNODARSKIY KRAY 1978 AGRICULTURE PLEDGES REPORTED

LD061107Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Feb 78 Morning Edition pp 1-2 LD

[Excerpts] Guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) Plenum, the speech delivered at it by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and by the letter of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee on launching socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1978 plan, the working people of Krasnodarskiy Kray are adopting increased socialist pledges for the third year of the 5-year plan. They are adopting pledges to obtain an average grain harvest of 36 quintals per hectare; to produce 8.5 million tons of grain, including 820,000 tons of rice; to insure the sale to the state of 4.3 million tons of grain including at least 2 million tons of durum wheats and valuable [tsennyye] wheats, 6.15 million tons of sugar beets, 675,000 tons of vegetables, 435,000 tons of fruit and berries and 5,000 tons of leaf tea.

COSMONAUTS CONTINUE WORK; PROGRESS-1 MISSION ENDS

Cosmonauts Conduct Medical Tests

LD071120Y Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 7, TASS--The special TASS correspondent reports from the flight control centre:

The orbital flight of the piloted scientific research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-27 and the independent flight of the transport craft Progress-1 continue.

Today the crew of the space complex conducted medical experiments. Yuriy Romanenko and Georgiy Grechko carried out another cycle of investigations of the cardiac-vascular system. An experiment was conducted to study the redistribution of blood in the organism of the cosmonauts and to assess the condition of separate groups of muscles, the load on which is insignificant in conditions of weightlessness. The programme of the day also included a medical-biological experiment to study the dynamics of changes in the composition of the gas medium in conditions of a closed ecological system.

Under the programme of the autonomous flight, there were a number of tests of separate onboard systems and units of the transport ship Progress-1.

According to the data of telemetric information, the onboard systems of the manned complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-27 and of the transport ship Progress-1 function normally. The cosmonauts feel well.

Progress-1 'Ceases to Exist'

LD081034Y Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 8, TASS--TASS special correspondent reports from the flight control centre: The flight of the automatic transport ship Progress-1 has been concluded.

In accordance with the flight program, after concluding operations on commands from the ground, the Progress-1 spaceship was oriented in space and its engine was switched on at the preset time. As a result of the braking, the ship was put on the trajectory of descent, entered dense layers of the atmosphere over the present area of the Pacific and ceased to exist.

The ship Progress-1 was put into an orbit around the earth on January 20. On January 22 it was linked up with the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-27 for which it brought fuel and other cargoes. For 15 days the transport-ship was flying in space as part of the manned complex.

On February 6 the Progress-1 ship was separated from the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-27 and was put into a regime of autonomous flight during which tests and perfection of onboard systems and equipment were continued.

The successful complex technical experiment for refuelling engines of the orbital manned station and delivery of equipment and materials for the life support of the crew and for conducting scientific research is a major achievement of Soviet cosmonautics, which opens wide prospects for further exploration of outer space in the interests of science and national economy.

Today's working day of the crew of the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-27 began at eight in the morning. Cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Georgiy Grechko work on the preset program.

The onboard systems of the complex function normally. The cosmonauts feel well.

## Progress-1 Features Detailed

LD0809547 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 8, TASS--The Soviet spaceship Progress-1, which has a mass of 7,020 kilograms, can bring into an orbit around the earth 2,300 kilograms of equipment, materials, fuel and gas. This ratio is high enough for contemporary space technology, PRAVDA writes today.

The main purpose of the ship is to deliver scientific equipment, cine and photo materials, instruments and means of the life support system to manned stations of the "Salyut" type.

Instruments, units and elements of structures of the "Soyuz" ship were used to the utmost when the "Progress" ship was created. But on the whole it is a new ship which serves new tasks in the flight, the article says.

The principally new feature of the "Progress" ship which delivered cargoes to the orbital station Salyut-6 is the system of refueling and of increasing air supply. This operation is without precedent in space flight. The system functions in an automatic regime on commands from the ground or from the "Salyut".

The operations of the Progress-1 ship in space were not limited to delivering the cargoes to the Salyut-6 station. The ship was used in the "Resonans" experiment, a study of dynamic characteristics of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-27-Progress-1 complex, and for correction of the station's orbit. The correction was carried out with the use of the control system and the engine of the Progress-1 ship. Thus the first transport ship also performed the role of the first space tow ship.

## BRIEFS

MAKHANCHKALA-BAKU RADIO LINE--Baku, 4 February--Construction of the radio relay line from Makhanchkala to Baku is complete. Local construction workers were helped to lay it by Moscow installation workers and Yerevan planners. Hungary supplied equipment. The television bridge will make it possible to insure reliable reception of programs in the republic's northern zone and in neighboring Dagestan as well as the direct transmission of broadcasts from Azerbaijan to Moscow. [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russion 5 Feb 78 p 3 LD]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

AFP: SOVIET AIRCRAFT CARRIER KIEV TRANSITS BOSPOROUS

LA071730Y Paris AFP in English 1625 GMT 7 Feb 78 LA

[Text] Istanbul, Feb 7 (AFP)--The Soviet aircraft carrier Kiev sailed through the Bosphorus today en route from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea.

The ANATOLIA news agency said the Kiev had not returned to the Black Sea since sailing into the Mediterranean from there on July 18, 1976. At that time, the ship bore the number 360, while today the number had been changed to 812, observers said.

A missile-carrying destroyer of the Kirvak class escorted the Kiev today. Despite fog blanketing the Bosphorus, three planes and six helicopters could be discerned on the Kiev's flight deck.

MASHEROV ATTENDS 'BEREZINA' MILITARY MANEUVERS

LD072215Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] At the "Berezina" troop maneuvers special correspondents Aleksandr Krutov and Konstanin Retinskiy report: Today was a very busy battle day at the exercises. The "northern" troops, drawing on reserves from the rear, took the offensive. At midday they began preparatory bombardment. Artillery and missile units, fighter-bombers and battle helicopters took part. As soon as fire was directed in depth, the front line of the "southern" troops was attacked by steel wave--tanks, armored cars and personnel carriers. However, the battle proceeded with alternating success. The "southern" forces counter-attacked with tanks and motorized infantry and delivered blows from the air. The outcome of the battle was determined by the tactical paratroop drop by the "northern" troops which captured their landing area and soon joined up with a motorized infantry unit.

The "Berezina" exercises are being conducted to test the joint operations of various types of troops. In today's difficult battle, when the situation changed constantly, a high sense of training and merit was shown by everyone taking part in the "Berezina" exercises. Particularly outstanding was Guardsman Rogachevskiy of the Motorized Infantry Division dommanded by Colonel Kovalev. Today this division once again justified its merited title of one of the best units in the Soviet Army.

The activities of units and detachments was today observed by Comrade Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, who was visiting the exercise area.

USTINOV WRITES IN KOMMUNIST ON USSR ARMED FORCES' JUBILEE

LD081014Y Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 8, TASS--As long as the aggressive bloc of NATO remains and builds up its military might, we shall tirelessly strengthen the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and maintain its defence potential at an appropriate level," Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defence of the USSR, writes in the second issue of the KOMMUNIST, journal of the CPSU Central Committee, in an article devoted to the 60th jubilee of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union.

Touching upon the feat of arms of the Soviet people and their armed forces during the Great Patriotic War, the author points out: "A tangible contribution to the common victory over the enemy during the past war was made by the peoples and armies of the states of the anti-Hitler coalition.

The creation of the coalition, with the decisive role of the Soviet Union, became an example of successful cooperation between countries with different social systems.

"Together with the Soviet Army, the courageous struggle against Nazi invaders was conducted by the large units and armies of Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and by the patriots of Romania, Bulgaria and Albania."

"At present the Soviet Union is a member of the community of socialist states, a party to the Warsaw Treaty, and our armed forces are part of the joint armed forces of this defensive organisation," the minister of defence of the USSR goes on. "Together with the other fraternal armies they are called upon to ensure the security of the states of the socialist community. This makes our joint defence still more powerful and indestructible."

Positive changes have occurred in the world in recent years, the relaxation of tension became more perceptible, and mutual understanding and peoples' respect for one another have grown stronger due to the efforts of the Soviet Union and all countries of the socialist community. "The main thing is, as Leonid Brezhnev emphasised, that the danger of a new big war has been pushed back. People took a freer breath, and began to look into the future with greater hope."

"Despite the obvious successes of the policy of peace, the threat of war, though it was pushed back, has not been removed. Imperialism was and remains a source of aggressive wars," Dmitriy Ustinov points out. "Opponents of detente and disarmament who do not want to abandon the policy of military preparations and military ventures continue to operate actively in a number of capitalist countries. They whip up the arms race which is acquiring still more dangerous forms, and invent new and new means of destruction and mass annihilation of people."

"The countries of the socialist community cannot leave unheeded imperialists' military preparations spearheaded against them. Socialist countries, consistently pursuing the policy of peace, at the same time have to show a high vigilance and unceasingly take care of the maintenance of their defence potential at an appropriate level."

"But, while having great possibilities in the creation of first-class armament, our party and the Soviet Government more than once stated that we would not want to follow the way of competition in the military technology field. This is a way dangerous to the cause of peace."

"Reactionary circles in the West are trying to misrepresent our defence activities. They again and again resort to various inventions about an allegedly mounting 'Soviet military threat,'" writes the defence minister.

"The Communist Party, its Central Committee and Leonid Brezhnev repeatedly emphasised that all those false statements have nothing in common with the real state of affairs. By such clumsy actions our foes are trying to justify before the world public and the working people of their own countries the unrestrained growth of their military budgets, the increasing militarisation of imperialist states, and subordination of bourgeois society's political, economic and spiritual life to the requirements of imperialism's insatiable military machine."

CIVIL DEFENSE CHIEF: IMPERIALIST THREAT NECESSITATES DEFENSE

LD021503Y Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 2 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 2, TASS--"Soviet civil defence at this stage is an objective need which stems from the aggressive aspirations of imperialism.

As long as the arms race and war preparations continue in the world we shall have to strengthen our civil defence," General of the Army Aleksandr Altunin, chief of the civil defence in the USSR, said to a TASS correspondent.

The Soviet Union and other socialist states are doing their best to further deepen the process of relaxation of international tensions and to make this process all-embracing and irreversible, the general said. At the same time, aggressive imperialist forces are at work in a number of Western countries, especially the United States. The opponents of detente and disarmament do not wish to abandon the policy of military ventures in dealing with international issues and are hampering in every way the efforts to ease international tension. Ever new tricks of militarist propaganda, slander and misinformation are used and false reports spread about the existence of a "Soviet menace." Contrary to fact, the civil defence of; the USSR is presented to Americans as a "secret weapon" of the Russians, a weapon which allegedly holds a potential danger to the Western countries and threatens to "destabilize the strategic balance of power."

General Altunin said that more and more insistent calls are to be heard in the United States for financing the establishment of new strategic arms systems--cruise missiles, bombers and mobile MX missiles. The Pentagon is manoeuvring in an effort to impose the neutron bomb on the West European NATO countries and to represent this barbarous inhuman weapon of destruction as a "tactical," and almost "innocent" one.

"In these conditions the CPSU and the Soviet Government have to show unflagging concern for strengthening the country's defences and for enhancing the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces," he said.

He also said that the main purpose of civil defence is "to ensure, together with the armed forces, the defence of the population from mass-destruction weapons and other means of attack by a possible enemy. Taking defensive measures and carefully preparing the population the Civil Defence Corps helps reduce to a minimum the effects of modern arms."

General Altunin stressed that the Soviet people consider it their sacred duty to safeguard the interests of their state and to strengthen the country's defences. This accounts for the activity displayed by the people in strengthening civil defence and in translating into life its humanitarian aims and tasks. These qualities of the Civil Defence Corps are well demonstrated today in the discharge of its one of the most important tasks--that of eliminating the consequences of natural disasters. Thus in 1977 civil defence units were actively involved in combatting mud torrents in Kirgizia and in fighting forest fires in the Urals and the Far East.

"While spreading slander about the civil defence of the USSR the hired scribblers say nothing about this aspect of its activity. What they want is to give a distorted view of our civil defence, its humanitarian aims and tasks," the general said.

"Because of the purposes for which it was established the civil defence of the USSR has never threatened and does not threaten anyone and represents no danger to the Western countries. Nor does it, or can it, upset the 'Soviet-American power balance'," he said.

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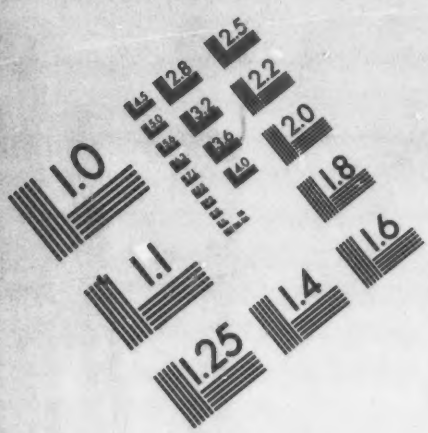

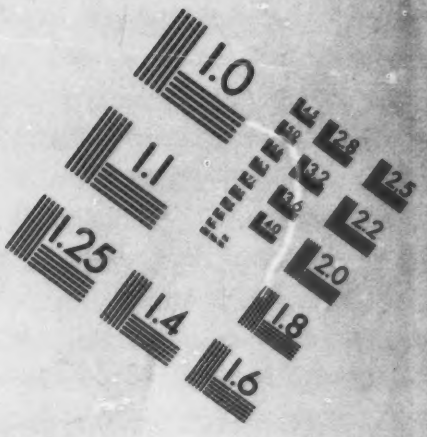


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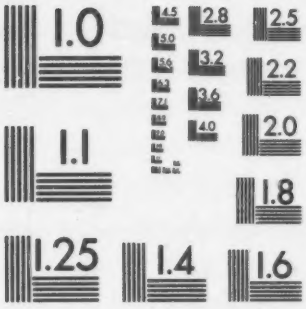


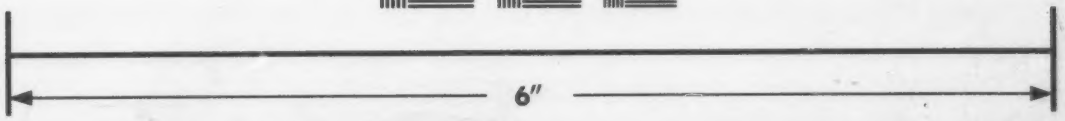

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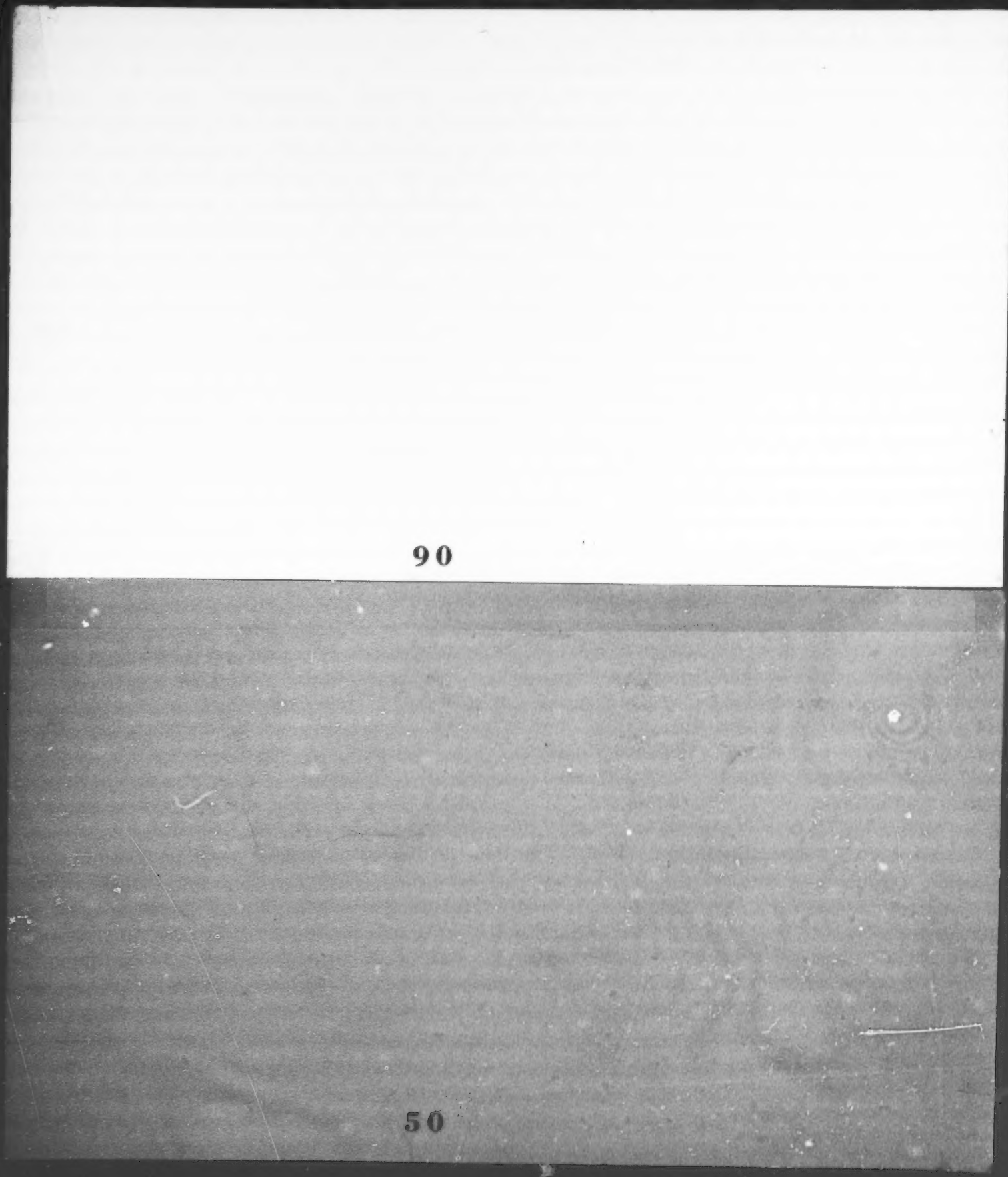
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